VOL. XXXVI.



N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN. | Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man. The Care and Cure of Sick Animals.

ers' stock, and soliciting from us in reply a remedy for the same. Upon reading these we always think of row v.ews of some of the legislators to a degree we what our respected and lamented senior said to us at have not witnessed before for many years—and in one time, soon after we became connected with this journal. He was about starting on one of Ms excursions in connection with the Scientific Survey of the absurd exhibition certain members made of themselves, State, and while in conversation upon matters connected with the paper, pulled from one of his pockets several letters that looked as though they had been several letters that looked as though the looked as though the looked as the looked they had been several letters the looked they had been several letters the looked they had carried there for some time, and began looking them stands. over, reading portions of their contents. They were all queries soliciting information upon various topics, one of which was in regard to a sick cow of some subscriber. This he handed to us saying: "I guess the able weather. The last exhibition was held at Portpoor cow is dead by this time, but you must give her land in September, 1860. We are all familiar with some kind of a dose." So now we often think that the sad events of the four or five years immediately before the inquiries of our correspondents, relating to succeeding the holding of the last fair, how business sick animals can reach us, and we get an answer back was paralyzed, the life of the Nation threatened, and

find of advantage to heed.

sheep, kept in a healthy, thriving condition, will more cordingly did. overcome the effects of disease than those Now what answer do they get in return for animals who are kept in so poor a condition as to have and that too from members of the Legislature of whom no surplus vitality with which to withstand such a something better, more gentlemanly, and more re-

them health and immunity from disease. powdered carbonate of ammonia, pimenta berries and teous allusions upon the resolve, and who has mad

The farmer who has been observant of the domestic animals under his care will very readily detect any an agricultural State, is almost the only one that has that are sick, diseased or injured, and if he has given not an active, vigorous State organization for the prosome attention to their nature and habits—as all motion and encouragement of this chief industrial farmers should—he will generally be enabled to relieve them by the aid of some simple, yet effectual the Society, deeming it for the credit of the Society remedy. In all instances avoid the bleeding, blistering and physicking so common some years since. If the State to hold a State exhibition, and feeling unthe animal appears to have a highly inflammatory dis- willing to do so without the usual encouragement from ease, give aconite, apply cold water and keep him in a the Legislature heretofore extended to the Society for cool stable where there will be plenty of pure air. In this purpose, asked an appropriation of the small sum of one thousand dollars to enable them to offer preand a strengthening diet. If eruptions occur on the miums and guaranty the society from loss in case of skin give something to purify the blood, as for instance sulphate of soda. Where hard swellings occur, petition is not met fairly and honorably, and rejected, use iodine to cause their absorption. If the animal is but is loaded with ridicule, and abuse and contempt. lame from any cause give complete rest, with hot or And we say it is a disgrace to our Legislature, to the cold applications, as the case may need, and perhaps members who opposed the resolve, to their constituin some instances slight irritants. Where costiveness occurs from a close diet of dry food, give a change of so niggardly and mean a course in reference to this feed, but in no case allow physic. To cows and sheep give bran mush, or potatoes, and to horses a liberal the State Society. diarrhosa administer chalk and opium to horses and cows, and rennet ten to calves, but if they are not obstinate let them have their own course; it is nature's method of freeing the system from offensive or foreign ed us his way of filing his letters. He made a narmatter. In cases of simple fracture, as the breaking row box, the width of which was the width of an enof a single bone, set it, wrap first in coarse tow or velope, and the length about two feet, and three or oakum, then place pieces of board on each side to keep four inches in height. This was divided into twelve in place and keep the animal quiet. The operation is not difficult, and will generally succeed. A correspondent at Cornville just informs us that a valuable its respective box till at the end of the year, each cow of his recently broke its leg when it was treated month exhibited its letters received, when they were in the above manner, and is now fast recovering. At- filed away and the box ready for another year. One tention to these simple rules, in addition to a gener- chief merit was that he could refer to any past month ous, healthy diet that will assist the animal to over- and find any letter desired without any trouble, and come the effects of disease, will be pretty sure to bring it occupied no inconvenient space. about an improved tone of the system and in a short time effect a permanent cure. Sick animals are somewhat hard things to deal with, and to avoid the necessity of so doing aim to keep them constantly in a have not a copy by us, and are unable to state the thriving, healthy condition, and thereby insure to them, to a great degree, freedom from the ills to which and other matters for which we have no taste, and we they are liable. It is far easier to take good care of a should recommend the Turf, Field and Farm, issued well animal than to cure a sick one.

of the practice of preparing and giving medicine, and doing simple surgical operations, &c. A change in The annual meeting of the New England Agricultural Society. **Stop My Paper '' These words are frequent this respect would be something we should be glad to

A Specimen of Legislation in behalf of Agriculture.

The remarks in the House of Representatives or Tuesday of last week in relation to the resolve in favor of the Maine State Agricultural Society, [the resolve No queries are oftener received by us than those asks for an appropriation of one thousand dollars to stating the injury to or sickness of some of the farm-enable the Society to hold an exhibition the coming

The Maine State Agricultural Society was incorthrough our columns the poor creatures will be past the operations of the Society in common with many help. However, we are always glad to respond to other similar organizations completely checked. At such inquiries, doing so as early as possible, and giv-ing all the information we can command. But it is in view of the disturbed and excited condition of the often the case that the descriptions or symptoms of public mind, to "relinquish all claims upon the Treesdisease are so imperfectly given by correspondents that ury of the State under existing laws, until the return we fail to obtain a clue to the disease, for while we of more prosperous and peaceful times," and only make no pretensions to veterinary knowledge, we have asked for a sufficient sum from the annual stipend alaccess to all the best authorities upon the subject and lowed by law, as would enable them to meet its then are generally able to define a disease and suggest some existing liabilities without bankruptcy. For the past two or three years the Trustees of the Society We propose to give a few plain words of advice to have had under consideration the matter of holdthose who may have diseased or injured animals, re- ing an exhibition, but have not felt it wise to do garding their care and cure, which all our readers will so without some aid from the State. At the annual meeting in 1867 they decided to ask for an appropria-The strong, healthy system is far less liable to tion that the Society might be enabled to hold an ex-

yield to attacks of disease than the system feeble and hibition, as they believes the good of agriculture emaciated, and the former condition of the system can throughout the State demanded it, and as they also only be attained and maintained by good nourishing felt sure the prosperity of the times were such as food in sufficient quantity, and with attentive care. would warrant them in asking for an appropriation This principle is as true in the animal as the vegetable with a reasonable expectation of obtaining it. But, kingdom, and it is a well attested fact that strong learning the Trustees of the State Industrial College plants growing upon rich land where a plentiful sup- were to ask for an appropriation, and deeming that inply of manure has been put on, are found entirely free stitution of the greater importance, their plan was from disease and insects, while those living at a poor abandoned. This year, however, the Trustees after dying rate upon half-starved soil are overrun and carefully considering the matter, decided to ask for often destroyed by them. So the ox, horse, cow or the small sum of one thousand dollars, which they ac-

shock. Good feed and good care, therefore, for all do- spectable was reasonably looked for? Only the kicks, mestic animals are the prime requisites in securing to and ridicule, and abuse, and indecent attempts at low fun which characterized the debate on the resolution, But when animals are diseased how can the nature as it appears in the Daily Journal of the 5th inst. of the disease be ascertained, its cause fixed and some Do the seventy thousand farmers of Maine who bear curative applied? The observing farmer, whose ani- three-fifths of all the burdens of the State, deserve mals chance to be diseased can generally tell whether such treatment from the Legislature and from memthe same is caused by an excess or change of food; by bers composing it, as is expressed by this debate, and overwork; from poison whether taken internally or by the yeas and nays taken upon the resolution? Have contact with its influences in other animals; from sud. the work and exhibitions of the State Society in years den exposure, as taking a horse from a warm and past been of the character to merit such abuse? Are comfortable stable and allowing it to stand, after hav- agricultural societies of no benefit in the promotion of ing been driven a few miles, in the face of a cold north- our great farming interests, and have not the wealth east, wind or snow storm, and also from a wound, and resources and prosperity of the State been greatly sprain or bruise. The loss of the appetite in animals developed by the agency of the State and county sociis one of the surest signs of some discase, for an ani- eties? Have not States and Nations prospered and mal in good heaith will always eat his allowance. advanced in wealth in proportion as they have en-Where it is noticed that a creature is failing in appe- couraged and fostered the great industrial interests by tite, the owner may be sure something is wrong, and which all are served, and from which all true wealth he should lose no time in at once applying remedies and prosperity arises? Was the request of the State to allay the disease of which the loss of appetite is a Agricultural Society unreasonable and unjust? If so symptom. In such cases as cold, fever, and influenza, why was it not met fairly and honestly? If the memthere may be given a mixture of two drachms each of ber who made so much ridicule and so many uncourgentian root twice a day mixed in some cold gruel. himself quite conspicuous during the session by the This treatment will in a degree remove the disease exhibitions of his one idea scheme of retrenchment, and bring back the relish for food. Aside from the wished to oppose the resolution as a prudent financial above symptom, much can be learned from the gen- step, why did he not have the honesty and manliness eral appearance of the animal, the expression of the to oppose it upon that ground-if it was the real point eve. the condition of the akin, and the state of the at issue-instead of heaping upon it, if not all the pulse. The pulse is felt on the inner angle of the ridicule of which he was capable, all that could be lower jaw, and a very little practice will enable any got out of the subject? But we can put up with this one to judge much in regard to the condition of the far better than with the timid, indecisive action of system of an animal by observing it. According to the member of the agricultural committee, (from Dr. McClure-a good veterinary authority-the pulse whom, in consideration of his position as a prominent of the horse in his normal condition beats from thirty- farmer of the eastern part of the State, something two to thirty-eight times in a minute; in the ox or better was expected,) who says in the debate that he cow thirty-five to forty-two, and in the sheep seventy "did not vote either for or against the resolve in comto seventy five. In inflammations and fevers the pulse mittee," but still adds to the general ridicule by viris quickened, and in debility and depression it is tually seconding the motion of the previous gentleman to "indefinitely postpone" the resolve.

The State of Maine, second to few in the Union

A Useful Hint.

We visited an intelligent farmer recently, who show-

WILKES' SPIRIT. (Subscriber, Lincoln.) Wilkes' at 37 Park Row, N. V., at \$5 per year, instead. It is We are satisfied, however, that among farmers gen- a manly, high-toned journal, and keeps clear from reerally, there is too much ignorance in regard to the diseases of domestic animals, and too little knowledge which the former journal is defaced.

The annual meeting of the New England Agricul- "STOP MY PAPER." These words are frequently tural Society was held on Tuesday, 4th inst., at the the chief burden of business letters received, especially emory of ex-Governor Andrew.

board of officers for the ensuing year.

Quite a discussion occurred in regard to any one | EB. I accordingly enclose my subscription," &c., &c. newspaper being constituted the official organ of the The letter continues: year endorsing the Massachusetts Ploughman, the other agricultural papers, invitations for its subscribers to contribute to its columns the results of their ex-

Resolved, That the New England Agricultural so-ciety, mindful of the obligations it is already under to the press of England and our sister States, invite the cordial 30-operation of the newspapers favorable to the improvement of the agricultural interest to further improvement of the agricultural interest to further the object of the society, and the society is requested to furnish to all such papers desiring it any information of the doings of this society, and that a committee of three be appointed to take the matter into consid-

The President was instructed to appoint, subject to confirmation by the Trustees, two Committees to in-

Shelter for Orchards.

We copy a portion of an article from the February it to any crop you desire.

old north-west winds, and says: "Having examined this matter pretty thoroughly the north and west by evergreens, have yearly produced their fruit and resisted late spring frosts, when hose more exposed to currents of air and all unpro-ected, have failed. The present record of hardihood f varieties of fruits, we have no doubt, will be entirechanged in twenty years, provided due attention be given to the planting of evergreen or other trees as simulation influential agents. It is less than a quarter of a century since all and every variety of apple grown in the New England States was regarded as perfectly hardy and successful in its order as an orief, that rchard fruit; but now we are getting occasional recies, corresponding almost entirely with records of the ame varieties upon the bleak, open, unprotected prairies of the West. Again, we are getting conflictice skill in pruning, care in cultivation, we must retemperature is an all-important agent, nd that if we expect to continue a successful and rofitable fruit-growing country, we must take into ccount the effect produced on climate by foliage of uction of a remedial assistant agent, by planting purchasing. elts, masses, and groups of evergreens and other rees, whose object is the creation, by their growth, of ncreased moisture and reduced extremes of tempera-ture in climate."

New Publications.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following: The American Agricultural and the American Horcultural Annuals for 1868; both published by O. udd & Co., New York city, and concaining a record of the progress of both these branches of rural industry n our country for the past year. Price in paper cov-

ers fifty cents each.

able and suggestive documents of their kind we have

t \$3 per year.

Testimonial to an Inventor.

We learn from the Troy (N. Y.) Times, that the onor of Knighthood has been conferred upon Walter . Wood, the original inventor of the celebrated mowing machine bearing his name, and managing director of the company manufacturing them at Hoosick Falls, s deserved to one who has contributed by his invention so largely to the relief of the drudgery of labor, and to promote the common welfare of farmers. This machine was first brought out some fourteen years ago, and since that time various and important im-

A New Maine Plum.

rooms of the Boston Board of Trade, and the attend- at this season of the year, when men are balancing ance of members was large. The President, Hop. their accounts, and more or less are changing their Geo. B. Loring, gave an interesting address upon the general purposes and success of the society, and the case that many who have stopped their paper are afelation of agriculture to the other material interests terwards compelled to again subscribe for it, in order of New England, closing with a warm tribute to the to keep up with the times and be well informed in regard to what is going on. A letter now before us from The officers elected were as follows: President-Dr. one of our subscribers, (B. W., Monmouth,) says he Geo. B. Loring, of Salem. Mass., [with one Vice Pres- had incurred some debts in buildings and other farm ident from each of the New England States, that for improvements, and feeling that he must practice a Maine being S. L. Goodale of Saco;] Secretary—Daniel Needham of Groton, Mass.; Treasurer—Isaac N. FARMER when his term of subscription should expire, Gage of Fisherville, Mass. A board of Trustees consisting of nine from each of the New England States been a subscriber for a long time, thinking he could was then elected. The members from this State are afford to take but one paper. The letter says: "So I s follows: J. D. Lang of North Vassalboro'; Seth concluded to dispense with the FARMER, and retain my cammon of Scarborough; Columbus Stewart of North religious journal. But as I received the last FARMER, Anson; Waldo T. Pierce of Bangor; Geo. W. Ricker of I began to consider the matter more thoughtfully-Bath; J. F. Anderson of Portland; Calvin Chamber- how much the paper had aided me in my agricultural ain of Foxcroft; A. Crawford of Warren; John F. pursuits by the much valued information that I had gained from its columns, which was the result of ex-· A despatch was received from Carlos Peirce, Presilent of the Stanstead County Agricultural Society, ers in various sections of our State; and taking this Canada) extending a cordial invitation to the New into account (with a great deal more that I might England Society to join the Canada societies in hold speak of, had I time and ability,) besides the incalcung an international fair at Stanstead, one year from lable loss I should be subject to without its perusal, I next fall. The communication was referred to the bave therefore decided that it would be unprofitable, unwise and imprudent to be without the MAINE FARM-

ociety, and while refusing to rescind the vote of last "I have read in the MAINE FARMER, as well as in Resolved, That the New England Agricultural So-

Sawdust is an excellent material for bedding, and for the purpose of absorbing the liquid voidings of stock; stitute trials of plows and mowing machines during and if hard wood sawdust is used it alone possesses some value as a manurial agent. If you have a shell or cellar to protect the manure from the weather, the saw dust, after it is thoroughly saturated, can be thrown out with the other manure, and applied with

umber of the Horticulturist, upon the above subject, THE TRAPPER'S GUIDE. (W. C., West Gorham) which will be read with interest after what was This is a useful treatise on the capture of fur-bearing rought out by the discussions upon this matter before animals, wood-craft, &c., and is written by a veteran the Board of Agriculture at its recent session in this hunter, S. Newhouse. A new edition has just been city. The writer is recommending the planting of published, the price of which is, we believe, one dolevergreen trees as a protection to orchards from the lar. Address: The Wallingford Community, Walling-

ford, Conn. Sowing Carrots in Autumn. A subscriber at or some years, we are now convinced from personal Dexter informs us that a friend of his has practiced beervation that trees contiguous to and sheltered from sowing his carrot seed in the fall, and that by so doing he gets about double the yield from the same nount of land that he does if sown in the spring. He inquires if the practice has been general, and if so, what results have attended it. We hope some one will

DIAMOND CHURN. One of our readers makes certain inquiries in regard to this churn. We reply, in brief, that so far as we are acquainted with it, it has few desirable qualities. We consider the facts that it will bring the butter in two minutes, work out all the buttermilk, and work in the salt without being handled with the hands-as claimed by the agents-of ng statements of the hardihood of varieties West, little value, and there are also some serious objection cased upon the position of the orchard, location, and to it. We can name a dozen churns we should rather little value, and there are also some serious objections

attaching oxen to a cart or sled tongue, being introduced to the farmers of this county by D. C. Stone & Co. of this city, is no humbug, but a really useful, trees, in their absorbents, shades, and evaporation, and set ourselves at work with a will toward the produrable and desirable article, and one that every farm-

> Horse RAKE. A correspondent at Cornville, W. R. F. wishes to know what is the best horse rake now in use, all things considered, in this State. He wants the opinion of farmers who have used them, and for such brief responses, coming from practical, disinterested farmers, our columns are open.

Fossil Shells in Limestone.

The specimen sent us by W. S. of Newport, is composed of fossil shells. They are scattered all over the valley of the Penobscot. There was once the shore of au ocean extending from the east line of Oxford coun-Proceedings of the Queens County, N. Y., Agricul- ty and running across the northern portion of Moosetural Society, for 1867 and 1867. From the Secre- head lake in a northeast direction to the Aroostook ary, John Harold, Hampstead, L. I. The most val- river. This shore was covered with shells which have since been hardened into stone with the sand in which they grew. It belongs to the lower part of the Devonian system, or the old red sandstone. You will find er closes the first volume of this popular illustrated a description of this formation in the last geological nagazine of Natural History, and presents several in- report of this State, under the name of Oriskany eresting articles. The publication has worked itself Sandstone. During the drift period, boulders beeadily into the favor and patronage of the people, came detached and were floated southward and were and we are glad to see evidence of its growth and suc- scattered over a large portion of the State. No fishes ess. Published by the Essex Institute, Salem, Mars., or reptiles have ever been discovered in this or any lower formation in a fossil state, in this country. Above this formation have been found for the first time, plants, insects and fishes, but no higher formation than the Oriskany sandstone has ever been discovered in Maine, except at Perry, where land plants have been found. This answer to the questions of our correspondent, will also meet the inquiries of a large number of persons who have found these fossils and have been puzzled respecting them. It has only been N. Y. This bonor is of little consequence to the recipiont, and possesses no absolute value in the minds of icnt, and possesses no absolute value in the minds of American citizens; still it is a testimonial as rare as it fossil sea shells in sandstone, that was found within a few miles of Mt. Katahdin.

An Absurd Theory.

Quite recently the stories of horse-hairs turning to prevements have been added to the original design, "hair snakes," so called, that were familiar in our until now it has gained a world-wide celebrity. The boyhood, have been revived in several of the public works of the company at Hoosick Falls now turn out journals, and we are not a little surprised to find so between sixteen and seventeen hundred machines per able a paper as the Scientific American giving crenonth, and they are in use in every quarter of the dence to the same by publishing statements from correspondents who have witnessed them, without a disqualifying word. A writer in a late number of that paper, says: "I have raised them one-eighth of an The American Journal of Horticulture for Febru- inch in diameter, with perceptible eyes and mouth on ary illustrates and describes a new plum called the butt end or root part of the hair. Take such a "Paine's Seedling," an excellent variety raised by A. snake and dip it in an alkaline solution, and the flesh W. Paine, Esq., of Bangor. It is said to be a chance or mucus that formed about the hair will dissolve, and seedling, possessing several excellent qualities, and the veritable horse hair is left. They will not generate has been regarded with much favor. It ripens the in limestone water, only in freestone or salt water." last of August or first of September, and keeps well, it having been on exhibition the past season as late as ridiculous absurdity. The supposed hair snake bethe 20th of September. The description given is as longs to the class Entozoa, and is a specimen of the Gordius aquaticus of Naturalists. When in theu "The fruit is from medium to large size, oval in young or larval state they live in the bodies of insects "The Fruit is from medium to large size, oval in young or larval state they live in the bodies of insects shape; skin a beautiful golden-yellow, marbled and spotted with red, with a thin white bloom; stem three-fourths of an inch to an inch long, rather stout, and nearly straight, set in a slight, one-sided depression, with a small lip; suture slight; the flesh is yellow, and though somewhat coarse, rich, sweet, and fine flavored, nearly equal to the well-known Jefferson, though unfortunately, like the M'Laughlin, which originated in the same neighborhood, the flesh adheres to the stone."

deucation; from what Prof. Agassiz so aptly terms the "monastic and scholastic" method, which has come down to us from the dark ages, modified little by little, as it has been compelled to yield to the universal demand for more general education, and for more

ner of new cloth patches upon old garments,) or else they are just scientific schools—nothing more and nothing less. Now no one values these more highly than I do, for the purposes which they were intended to subserve; and these were the training and education of civil engineers, mining engineers, professional chemists, architects, and such like; but they never were intended for the training and education of such young men as proposed to be, and to continue to be during life, either farmers, working their own lands, or mechanics, using their own tools. I say that scientific schools were never intended for the "liberal and practical education of the industrial classes;" they are not adapted to such an end; as a matter of fact they have done no such thing; they never undertook in the scientific schools were not such thing; they never undertook in the scientific schools were not such thing; they never undertook in the scientific schools were not such thing; they never undertook in the scientific schools were not adapted to such an end; as a matter of fact they have done no such thing; they never undertook in the scientific schools were not such thing; they never undertook in the scientific schools were not such thing; they never undertook in the scientific schools were not such thing; they never undertook in the scientific schools were not such that such as a matter of fact they have done no such thing; they never undertook in the scientific school in the scientific schools were not schools were not such the scientific schools were never intended for the "liberal and practical education of the industrial classes;" they are not adapted to such an end; as a matter of fact they have done no such thing; they never undertook in the scientific schools were never intended for the schools were never intended f they have done no such thing; they never undertook anything of the sort; never promised to do it, and there is no pretence that they have done it.

Board, as well as a place on the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural Society; and during that time the donation of land for the fostering of agriculture and the mechanic arts in a collegiate society was grant-

majority which decided the question lacked one of a majority of the whole Board (not all being present). Somehow or other, the question was opened, and if my recollection is not at fault, without a majority to that effect; and shortly thereafter it was again decided. nderstood to respond, that he had all the knowledge which he desired on the subject; and that man's vote

a beginning towards carrying into effect the provisions of the organic act. I am not sure that they did much beyond deciding one question preliminary to that beginning. It may be doubted if up to their last day there existed any adequate maturity of thought re-garding the ways and methods of actually embodying

garding the ways and methods of actually embodying the principles set forth in that organic act.

It was supposed that the incoming Board of Trustees would make it their first business to reach satisfactory conclusions in this regard. Before a tailor cuts a coat he takes the measure of his customer.

Even the bea, the beaver and the bird, before they begin construction, heaver and fightly ideas of the life to be in construction, have as definite ideas of the life to be ed in their several structures, as they have after they nove into them-and so they avoid costly blunders;

mals, is the possesor of far nobler powers.

There is good authority for the belief that it is poor policy to put new wine into old bottles; and if an eduational institution is to be put into practical operation, so widely unlike the scholastic institutions which we have been accustomed hitherto to call colleges, as is the institution contemplated by the act of the Legis-

tion and great practical wisdom. Was it too much to expect that, before commencing to build, they would come to satisfactory conclusions, and at the proper time would present them to the public? Indulging such an expectation, I have examined with great interest, the document lately placed on our tables—the Annual Report of the Trustees of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and so far as I am advised the only document issued by the present often used except in connection with a scholastic college, or a convent, or something the of monastic origin.

And now Mr. President with these preparators re-

gin.

And now, Mr. President, with these preparatory remarks, offered with a view to state my ignorance and the scope of the inquiry I would make, I respectfully and Mr. Stead, an architect of Portland; and because this Portland architect was driven to some weeks' desident and Mr. Stead, an architect was driven to some weeks' desident and Mr. Stead, an architect was driven to some weeks' desident and Mr. Stead, an architect was driven to some weeks' desident and Mr. Stead, an architect was driven to some weeks' desident and Mr. Stead, an architect was driven to some weeks' desident and Mr. Stead, an architect was driven to some weeks' desident and Mr. Stead, an architect was driven to some weeks' desident and Mr. Stead, and Mr. Ste ask the member from Sagadahoc, who is also a member of the Board of Trustees, to furnish the industrial classes of Maine, through this Board, with such addicases of Maine, through the Board of Trustees, to furnish the industrial lay in cudgelling his brains in something of his ince to the extraordinary labor of devising what is Mr. DIKE responded as follows: I rise to say a few

Mr. Dike responded as follows: I rise to say a few words, in answer to my friend from York. He asks meeting of the Board of Trustees, I regretted that this question of the Board for the year 1867. After some reflection on the matter, I determined to prepare a paper on the subject and prepare is now before you. It was written at a late day, and is not so full and complete words, in answer to my friend from York. He asks meeting of the Board for the published report, as I may be able; referring, of course, as I understand him, to the vital question of the character of the institution we would build up at Orono. At the time when the report was read over for the approval of the Board of Trustees, I regretted that this question had not been discussed to some extent, at least in this first document issued by the Board; but it was then too late to make much addition, for this was the last meeting of the Board for the year 1867. After some reflection on the matter, I determined to prepare a paper on the subject and prepare is now before you. It was long the draw and its managers seem not to be aware of the year that the drouth of summer came, the river ran low, and lumber ran up so that an increase of two or three dollars per thousand, increased the drouth of summer came, the river ran low, and lumber ran up so that an increase of two or three dollars per thousand, increased the contract of the building several thousands, increased the cost of the building several thousands of dollars. We have a hint however, that Orono and Bangor were "hired by the day, and were more expensive than if the work had been done by contract." Then the result of the work had been done by contract. Then the region in Maine.

I confess to but little confidence in any good was an account of the brickyard, in nine lines; is to come from that so-called Agricultural School was outdent to

Thaine Bland of Agriculture.

as I could wisb. It may, perhaps, convey some idea of my own views of what the future character of our agricultural college should be; what the character of the education it shall furnish, and the method of instruction there to be practiced. I know not whether for me in my forced absence. He has been long in College.

these views are in accordance with those of the other members of the Board, or not. I do not know whether the board, or not. I do not know whether the board being in informal the board, or not. On Friday, Jan. 24th, the Board being in informal session, the report of Mr. Dike on the connection between the common schools of the State and the Industrial College, was taken up and received its second reading, after which Mr. Goodale opened the dissucsion by saying:

members of the Board, or not. I do not know whether they have any definite views, or have given much at the treatment they have any definite views, or have given much at the treatment they have any definite views, or have given much at the treatment they have any definite views, or have given much at the treatment they have any definite views, or have given much at the treatment they have any definite views, or have given much at the views, or have given much at the views, or have given much at the views, or have given whether they have any definite views, or have given much at the views, or have given whether they have any definite views, or have given much at the views, or have given whether they have any definite views, or have given much at the views, or have given whether they have any definite views, or have given whether they have any definite views, or have given much at the views, or have given whether they have any definite views, or have given whether they have any definite views, or have given they

I have listened with much pleasure to the reading of the report, and particularly to that portion where allusion is made to the change which is going on in addition; from what Prof. Agassiz so aptly terms the

demand for more general education, and for more practical education.

When the act was passed, establishing the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, I felt that a most important step had been taken in the right direction—a step which placed Maine in advance of any of her sister States. I felt so because that organic act distinctly shadowed forth an institution quite unlike the "monastic and scholastic" institutions hitherto known among us as colleges; and indeed unlike (and in my oninion better than) any which had been unknown among us as colleges; and indeed unlike (and in my opinion better than) any which had been undertaken by other States under the act of Congress providing for the "liberal and practical education of the industrial classes." These last, so far as I am advised, have been either the ancient monstic article with additional modern improvements, (after the manner of new cloth patches upon old garments,) or else warm's appears, I crave your charitable indulgence warm's appears, I crave your charitable indulgence

anything of the sort; never promised to do it, and there is no pretence that they have done it.

The act passed by the Legislature of the State of Maine did contemplate (in the language of the act of Congress bestowing lands for their endowment) the "liberal and practical education of the industrial classes;" but the time and attention of the original Board of Trustees was mainly given to the question of location. For long months this was the all absorbing topic. At length a decision was reached, viz: to locate at Topsham, from which place liberal proposals had been made; and where there existed, as I then believed and still believe, a most remarkable combination of natural advantages.

Subsequently, proposals came from Orono, and it tion of natural advantages.

Subsequently, proposals came from Orono, and it of Professors of our scholastic colleges, was strongly urged that the question of location should The chief argument used was that the aided by their hirelings from out as well as inside the

and this time to go to Orono. In that vote several participated who had been elected to fill vacancies only a few days previously, and who had not visited either place. When a suggestion was made to one of these that a few days are the total participated who had been elected to fill vacancies only a few days previously, and who had not visited either place. When a suggestion was made to one of these control of the weak against the strong; of the unlettered poor that a few days' delay, spent in personal investigation of the comparative advantages of the several locations, would do no harm—it being then midwinter—he was understood to respect that he had all the head of the several locations. ics against the Professors and Divines, who, with their corporation Presidents and lawyers were banded to-gether, and for more than two years tried to seize this little possession of ours and divide it among them. Not to lose sight of figures of speech repeated in the hall above by one of these scholastic teachers, our trustees. The arguments so strenuously urged a little while before, at once lost all force and pertinency? The vision of grievous wrong inflicted upon the industrial classes in Maine by such a transaction, as sud-denly faded from view!

The force of these scholastic teachers, our champion uncovered "the cat which lay hidden in the tub of meal," and swinging into light the "axe brought here to grind," struck them back in confusion. But, gentlemen, I have lost that pride, because I fear that our possession is coming to naught. I was a spectation of the set which lenly faded from view!

The former Board, at no time did more than make merely local pile of bricks and mortar, against the solid vote of those men whom you and I, and all the

bonest farmers and mechanics of Maine recognized then, and still recognize as the portion of that first Board of Trustees of this College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, who were sincere and disinterested in their regard for its future.

better for the purpose in all respects, and located at the very centre of railroad communication with all parts of the State, and near the seaboard also, was under consideration and by a similar vote accepted, the disinterested friends of the college, who then sol-idly voted yea, were asked by the other party to be magnanimous, and deem it, for the time, an informal vote. But there was no corresponding offer of magnanimity when these true friends were voted down among the dead men, and the college was consigned

no by a majority vote of one-half of one. Well, these gentlemen got their college located at rono. What then did they do? First the President Orono. What then did they do? First the President of the Board of Trustees resigned within half an hour of the record of that vote. The location settled in aclature of Maine, it is fair to presume that its requirements in the way of structures and furnishings, would be unlike also.

We may well believe that the new Board would require time to consider thoughtfully the problems involved in the very important trust which they had assumed. These problems were both novel and profound; their solution demanded most careful deliberation and great practical wisdom. Was it too much to expect that, before commencing to build, they would be a seen as I can learn they first employed the landscape engineer Olmstead, of New York, to project embellishments of their island farm, bought a pair of horses and—retired, leaving their elephant, about the problems in more or a little less, no matter for a year, a little more or a little less, no matter for a year.

Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and so lar as I am advised the only document issued by the present Board, hoping to find those conclusions clearly set forth therein. I am disappointed. There is in it mention of lumber and bricks, of Durham heifers, and underdraining, of hay and barley and beans and makes the state of schooling and bricks, and underdraining, of hay and barley and beans and makes but of schooling met one word; and of education and of schooling men. Trustee, George P. Sewall nure, but of education, not one word; and of educational plans, methods and means, not much. I do not say there is no clue to their thought, for I read as fol-lows: "A part of the Board believed that plain, been repeatedly demonstrated to his fellow citizens been repeatedly demonstrated to his fellow citizens lows: "A part of the Board believed that plain, brick buildings after the old college plan, capable of accommodating either forty-eight or sixty-four students, according to the height, really the most economical. Two such buildings, or at most three, together with a building for the laboratory and lecture room, might accommodate all the students, and in the infancy of the institution, some of the rooms might be used for general purposes. Those in favor of such buildings believed that the materials or style of architecture made use of in building, would not necessarily determine either the course of study to be pursued or the industrial obaracter of the institution." From this I infer that entire harmony of views had not been attained; also, that by some, old bottles were considered cheaper than new; and that the character of the bottle would not necessarily determine the use to which it might be put. Perhaps a farther clue may be found in the following sentence: "The dormitory building is now progressing towards completion," &c. This word "dormitory," I have not been accustomed to find often used except in connection with a scholastic college, or a convent, or something also of monastic ori-

classes of Maine, through this Board, with such additional light as he may be able to do, upon certain matters of importance not clearly shown in the published report, and in which the farmers and mechanics of the State are most deeply interested.

Mr. Dike responded as follows: I rise to say a few of the state are most deeply interested. precious device, upon him is publicly cast the odium of greatly increased cost over what was estimated. During Stead's delay, we learn that the drouth of

for me in my forced absence. He has been long in our family and we style bim "the Judge." Well, I will wager one hundred dollars with any respectable gentleman, that Judge Archambeau will, if I demand gentleman, that Judge Archambeau will, if I demand it of him, give me as complete and as satisfactory a report of that farm's operation the current year, and far more of the design and purpose of that farm, than is here presented by the Trustees of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. We had a right to expect in a report from the Trustees of this State College some glimpse of the vital essence which was to shape its future. If the report had contained the paper presented here by the member from Sagadahoc, we should have recognized a soul in that body and a promise of an earnest future life which would have given us a hope. But when the official report of the Trustees presents only a por body, leaving it for one of them in another capacity as a member of this Board, to present here its soul, we feel as if the two were sundered, and that while we have here the soul without a body, they have down there the body withwithout a body, they have down there the body with-

out a soil.

To use the gentleman's illustration less elegantly, would it not be well for them'to describe their system and how they propose to cook, dish and make it attainable and wholesome food for the working classes attainable and wholesome food for the working classes of Maine before asking for an additional \$20,000 to form another shell for it to inhabit. I believe that the farmers and mechanics of Maine would prefer to pass upon the quality of their shell fish before paying so much for an artificial bed for its propagation.

The member from Sagadahoc seemed to hesitate and to be at some loss when he rose to the call made upon him by your Secretary. If he could have given in reply facts which would have redounded to the credit of his associates do any of us who know him he cared to the second to the call made upon him by your secretics do any of us who know him he.

credit of his associates, do any of us who know him be-lieve he would not have answered with his customary promptness? While he was thus hesitating, that part of the Governor's message occurred to my mind, which informed us that he could not induce, or found it difficult to induce gentlemen most naturally suggested, to accept the position of Trustees. I hoped he might ask back whether he whom the entire people of the State regarded as the proper man to be upon that Board was invited to such position, and if he, as we all believe he must, answer yes, then why did he not accept

Mr. SCAMMON remarked :- This matter relating to the Agricultural College, now in the insipient stages of its establishment is one of vast importance, inasmuch as it can be made to subserve the highest good of all our industrial interests, if properly managed. And the paper just read by the gentleman from Saga-dahoe, sets forth in clear and distinct terms how this can be effected, and it is an assurance, so far as be is concerned at least, that his utmost efforts will be put forth to secure the desired end,

forth to secure the desired end.

By the politeness of a friend in Bangor last August, I epjoyed the privilege of a visit to the farm and grounds selected as the site for this Institution, and although the farm is in many respects a good one, and affords some desirable facilities, yet, it looks as though a mistake had been made in its location. How or by what means this has been accomplished, I do not propose to inquire. Enough has been said by the entleman from Cumberland, (Mr. Anderson) to satsfy us that certain influences have been at work that should have been left out of an enterprise so truly

looking to the good of our industrial welfare. or given away to party purposes in projecting and prosecuting our public enterprises. If we wished to employ a man on our farms, we should not ask him if had studied Greek or Latin, or was versed in the fine arts, but are you a practical farmer? Do you know how to do all kinds of farm work? So then if the State wishes to erect a public building, or prosecute the Hydrographic survey of the water-power of the State, or establish a college to aid its agricultural interests, the same rule would prompt us to emily a practical mechanic, or a practical engineer, or men

in view.

Without saying more on the general subject, I wish to call particular attention to the idea advanced by the gentleman of making labor honorable. This is a point of great importance. If you can establish the institution on a basis that will correct the false impressions now prevalent, that labor is menial, degradng, one great point will be attained. When you com-bine labor with instruction, so as to make one a relief to the other, you develop both the mental and physical systems, while you are impressing upon the pupil that to be able to show by actual application the theories and abstract truths derived from books, is a part of education, and an honorable part. Too many of our young men look upon farm labor as drudgery, and seek some other employment where there is less show of work than on the farm. Now let the projectors and managers of the Agricultural College give prominence and character to labor, to daily labor. Let the boy that is not ashamed to work with his hands, be looked upon and respected as much, to say the be looked upon and respected as much, to say the least, as the boy who will only study. Give promin-ence to intelligent labor every where. Let every student feel that he has accomplished only one-half of his task, until he can not only tell what kind of manurcs, and what kind of treatment is necessary for a given crop, but be able himself to do the work. I repeat then, that any course that will raise labor to the dignity its importance demands, is a step, and a very important step, in the right direction.

Mr. Carpenter spoke as follows: Mr. President:

In what I have to say at this time on the subject be-fore the Board, it is not my intention or desire to give an opinion as to whether the former Board of Trusteen performed their part in the best possible manner, or that the present Board have done their duty, or as to their qualifications for the position they have accepted. If we are to judge from the report of their doings just published, I will say for one I am disappointed. I wish to endorse the report now under discussion made by the member from Sagadahoc on the relationship of the Industrial College to our common schools. We the Industrial College to our common schools. We desire to bring the Industrial College and the common desire to bring the Industrial College and the common school together, nearer than they are at the present time, both by improving the college and the schools, so that our boys when they leave the schools can have the benefit and advantages of the college. Efforts should be made to prepare the pupils both in the common schools and all our colleges, for the business of life; to apply the knowledge so gained to all our affairs, to all kinds of labor. It adds to the capacity of labor, makes it more productive, and gives it a more cheerful aspect. Formerly, if one contemplated a college course, he also looked to one of the learned professions (as they are called.) These persons have professions (as they are called.) These persons have an advantage over their fellow men above those less favored. Knowledge is proved, and when rightly ap-plied it becomes a mercy and a great benefit to manhind, but when wrongfully used it proves a curse. I desire especially to call attention to that portion of the report which refers to the great amount of time expended in a college course in the study of Greek, Latin, and the higher mathematics. The position is taken I believe, that much valuable time is thus wasted, and the information gained is worthless. I will allow those who have been there to be the best judges of this matter. If they admit it to be correct I see no reason why we who have not been there should dispute it. They ought to know, and as far as I am able to judge of its practical advantages I am inclined to think they are correct. What I desire most of all is, that in the course marked out for the Industrial College all the studies that after a trial of hundreds of years are found to do little or no good will be left out, and those introduced that we have good grounds for belief will prove to be of the greatest practical benefit to mankind, "That labor may look up here and rejoice in the midst of its toil."

Mr. Wasson said: Mr. President:—The farmers and other friends of the Agricultural College have been watching its progress with a deal of interest. They have feared that it would be subverted to the They have feared that it would be subverted to the base end of a political machine on which, or with which the axes of scheming and designing men were to be ground. Those fears have been somewhat excited, when as appears by the Governor's Address, "it was found difficult to induce gentlemen most native and the school of the control of urally suggested" to accept the appointment of Trus-tees. It would be a relief to our suspicions did we know that that difficulty was not what many have surmised, or what has been hinted. If an appointment is coupled with political services, or if eligibility is to be measured from a partizan stand-point, then may the friends of an Agroultural College despair of ever seeing one in operation in Maine

I confees to but little confidence in any good which is to come from that so-called Agricultural School. It was so unfortunate in its infancy as to fall not into the hands of good "Samaritans." It started wrong, and its pranagers seem not to be aware of the fact.

Augusta, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1868. TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER,

\$2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. I All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will be credit ed in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute. in al cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office di his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE. Mr. V. DABLING will call upon subscribers in Hancock County

Mr. S. I. SMALL, agent for the Maine Farmer, will canvas West Somerset during the month of January.

East Maine and her Railroads.

To a very great extent the eastern part of Maine is as distinct from the western portion as the latter is from New Hampshire. This does not arise from want of sympathy, nor from a different nationality, but from geographical position. Our facilities for navigation and our railroad system are to be hereafter the two great controlling influences in Maine.

There will be two great railroad centres in Maine that of Portland and Bangor. Some smaller centres will spring up but will be largely modified by the two principal ones. The Western Centre is verging towards completion. It centres into Portland a vast amount of travel and freight. The Eastern Centre is but fairly initiated. A person unacquainted with Maine is hardly able to estimate the extent of its habitable territory. A stranger traveling with us recently made this remark, that he could start from Bangor early in the morning and travel west till night before he left the State, or turn up the Grand Trunk road and it would be the same, and if a railroad extended from Bangor in a north-eastern direction as far as Madawaska, he would travel as far as to the east and then have a day's ride with a horse before he would reach the State boundary. It is nearly one hundred miles from Bangor to Calais. Now the great valley of the Penobscot and the upper valley of the St. John must centre into Bangor. So also must a large extent of territory east of that city.

Let us look for a moment at the sea coast. A large proportion of the towns on the coast east of Portland go to Boston for everything. This is especially the case as soon as you reach the Kennebes river. The people have no ready communication with the interior and consequently they know comparatively little of back country to supply them. Just so far as they cannot expand into large thriving towns. Calais saw this difficulty years ago and wisely met it by extending a railroad into the interior. Belfast is taking the initiative towards the same thing, and will no doubt derive a decided advantage. A road from Bangor to Elisworth would be of great advantage to both places.

The farming interests of East Maine suffer much from the want of facilities for transportation. Four and six horse teams traveling more than a hundred miles with produce is expensive to the farmer. Men are deterred from buying farms who have once lived on the line of a railroad. But let this be changed. Let the European railway be extended, the Piscataquis Valley road, and another road east of Bangor, road is bound to monopolize the business of the Kennebec valley, while the Maine Central must be the the river and Bucksport on the other. great highway across the State. The Kennebec will draw in the travel on the shore line as far east as Rockland, while the Maine Central will expand like a fan when it reaches Bangor. We would encourage the building of these eastern roads as rapidly as pos-

In some things, East and West Maine will always have interests independent of each other, while Augusta is admirably situated to hold the balance of

Eastern Maine is inaugurating a system of education of her own. She has the only Theological Seminary in the State, and the Agricultural College. The Methodists have their Seminary at Bucksport, and the Freewill Baptists at Pittsfield, while the Eastern Normal School is at Castine. Numerous academies in a flourishing condition are found in different towns. There never can be anything but a healthy rivalry between the two divisions of the State. No pablic improvement in the one part will ever seriously injure the other. The State will be one harmonious whole. We want to see the agricultural interests of the East more thoroughly developed. The lumbering interests are gradually diminishing only to rouse up the energies of the people to the better cultivation of the soil. Millions of dollars will then be added to our working capital. What has taken place in nearly all the rest of New England will annually be repeated here. We want to see the State of Maine number one million of inhabitants with resources capable of supporting them. Men who live in the East may be skeptical on these points, but we are not among the

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVENTION. A Convention was held in Boston last week, attended by delegates from thirty-six cities and associations, representing the commercial interests of the country. Many leading merchants and business men from Maine were present and took part in the proceedings. The Convention organized and adopted the name of the "Association of the National Boards of Trade," its object being the harmonizing of the commercial and industrial interests of the country. Committees report in favor of the cental system of measuring grain, and in favor of establishing 200 lbs, as a barrel of flour, asking Congress so to enact. With regard to tariff, a committee reports in favor of a revision, so as to secure the balance of trade in favor of the United States. and to place the heaviest duties on manufactured articles in which labor forms the chief expense, giving protection to labor and inviting the importation of laborers. All the reports were adopted. A report asking relief for the shipping interest was adopted also a report asking Congress to loan the South 20 millions to relieve her and stimulate industry. The Convention favors gradual return to specie by commencing next January to refund three millions per

MURDER OF A MAINE MAN. The telegraph brings the news that Mr. C. C. Richardson, a member of the Georgia Convention, in an altercation with another member of the Convention was fired upon and fatally wounded, at Atlanta on the 3d inst. The trouble grew out of a dispute on political matters. Mr. Richardson was an officer in the 12th Maine Regiment, a Lieutenant in Co. D., from Dixfield. After the war he was admitted to the Bar and went South to practice. He was shot and pretty badly hurt more than a year ago by anex-confederate. He was a soldier of great personal courage, bold and almost reckless in his expres-

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN BELFAST. In Belfast of Friday morning last at 4 o'clock a building owned and occupied by Martin White as a grocery store, with some small wooden buildings in the rear, was destroyed. The upper portion of the building was occupied by Mr. Pendleton, and the small building adjoining by Mr. Bates' family, one of whom, an old lady, Mrs. Gipson, was borned to death. She was aged about 88 years and almost helpless. It is supposed the fire eaught in her room and she was suffocated without being able to give the alarm. Two others narrowly escaped with their lives.

On Thursday afternoon last, the wife of John E. Ward of this city, while passing along the sidewalk on Water street, slipped and fell on the ice, sustaining compound fracture of the leg. The limb was carefully and skilfully reset by Dr. Brickett, and we are Editorial Correspondence.

BUCKSPORT, Jan. 30th, 1868. is Fort Knox. This was designed as a first class for- between the two officials. tification by the late Gen. Totten. It commands the In a letter to the President dated Jan. 24th, Gen.

are now deposited here. Bucksport is delightfully situated on the east bank States to have been authorized by the Executive," a fire. About one hundred and fifty can be accom- to hold on to the office of Secretary of War until disa fund of thirty thousand dollars. The location of the phatically denies the allegation. Seminary is a delightful one, overlooking the river and with great advantage to themselves. The Seminary Grant had vacated to Stanton, he (Grant) confessed needs another large building for a gymnasium, chapel, cabinet and library, which its friends contemplate sup- to hold on to the office after the Senate reinstated plying soon. This institution is destined to exert an portion of the State.

Among the citizens to whom we were specially in shades will soon drive all others out of the market. their own State. There are many commercial towns Why nobody ever thought of so simple a thing before on Monday as promised, replied he "did not suppose on our eastern coast which have but a limited is the exclamation of every one that sees them. The the Senate would act so soon." The President then can build and own shipping, they will prosper, but fine arts and has adorned his elegant home with beau- on Monday had with the purpose for which you were the same time has prevented him from extending his new application of power.

The business relations of the town are mostly with Boston. Steamers on the river always stop here .-Could the town have a railroad to Bangor at would with the President before examining the tenure of bring it more into communication with the interior of office law, and then supposed he should be required to the State. There is a small water power here. There hold the War Office until Mr. Stanton was reinstated is a fall of one hundred feet within a mile, where the by the Courts. Subsequently an examination of the water can be used over and over again. It can easily law convinced him that his duty was to obey the Senbe increased by turning a pond into it. There is seand all this will be changed. That portion of the rious lack of back country to centre here for trade, ise, Grant affirms, Saturday before Mr. Stanton's State has as great, and perhaps greater natural re- therefore the town will depend largely upon naviga- reinstatement he called on the President and informed sources than the western. It only needs developing. tion and ship building for its continued prosperity. him of his purpose to give up the office to Mr. Stan-Manufacturing interests are hardly thought of. Good There is a railway here for the repair of vessels on the ton. It is on this point that the issue of veracity is water privileges abound near to navigation and near liver. Taking everything into the account, this is made between the President and Gen. Grant. In to where railroads will go which will be occupied. really one of the pleasantest towns in eastern Maine. concluding his letter Gen. Grant says: Two great lines of railroad are already built to connect Perhaps there is no place in Maine which shows to so dier and integrity as a man have been so violently good an advantage from the water as when coming

> PORTLAND AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD. The annual meeting of this corporation took place at Portland, on Monday of this week, at which the report of the Directors was presented by the efficient President of the Company, Hon. R. D. Rice. This report shows that during the past year the trains on the road have run 307.443 miles, and that the engines for proselling. 307,443 miles, and that the engines for propelling of my part, I have the honor to be, very respectfully these trains have consumed nearly four cords of wood your obelient serval.t. U.S. Grant, General. for each one hundred miles run, and that the cost of That the President has since prepared areply to Government for carrying the mails, \$11,200; from before the Committee on Reconstruction. Eastern Express Company, \$8,032.30; and from other sources, \$14,168.29. In the bill of expenses are \$11,103.91 for new buildings, repairs and improvements at Skowhegan and Bath; \$91,962.93 for enthe American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, took
> art the inspiration which has enabled it to produce art the inspiration which has enabled it to produce to the effect that the ballots once received shall not be gines and cars built and repaired, and \$121,268.77 place in the Representatives Hall at the State House for repairs upon the track. Included in this last item in this city under the direction of Dr. Cornelius Stone, is the laying of seven hundred tons of new, and one Principal of the Institution. There were some eight hundred and fifty tons of repaired rail, 36,500 new or ten pupils of both sexes and of different ages, who sleepers, and the thorough rebuilding of the bridges, exhibited great precision and expertness in respondfour new station houses, besides the enlargement and ing to the different question of their preceptor, in improvements of the repair shops of the company in which they evinced the thoroughness and care with this city. During the year, 283,796 passengers and which their instruction had been given. Some of the 137,602 tons of merchandise have been transported by pupils were from this State and there are now at this the company, a gain over the previous year's work in Institution about forty scholars from Maine. The the former of 451,682 tons, and in the latter of 5,595. Asylum is one of the oldest established institutions in The operating expenses for the past year were \$446,- the country, and under the direction of Dr. Stone is payable, \$102,200. The Treasurer's report shows the Providence, the use of the tongue and the sense of payments on bonded debt loans, sinking fund and im- hearing. provements to be \$132,328.35. The net receipts of the road over expenditures is \$52,564.80.

We are tempted to make an extract from the report

ment of our immense natural resources. He says: the material resources of the State. Maine occupies a commanding position on the map of the continent. Situated in the direct line of communication between the commercial cities of Western Europe and Eastern Asia; on a line where the configuration of the land, (Thursday) evening, promises to be one of the most cient to propel machinery enough to give employment to a population to be counted by millions. It will also bring to market the great wealth now locked up in our extended forests, our inexhaustible quarries of granite, slate, lime, marble, and mines of iron, to say nothing

This road is in excellent condition, and is under previous labors have contributed so much to its prosperity, all of whom were re-elected at the late meeting

play of superior musical and dramatic talent on the blood vessel in the head producing internal bleeding. part of the young ladies and gentlemen engaged in its representation, and was received with frequent demonstrations of delight by the audience. The weather was deliver his lecture on "The surrender of Gen. Lee," unfavorable on both evenings of the Levee and many persons were unable to witness the performance. In response to a generally expressed desire, we understand that it is proposed to repeat the opera on Fri- in this city. We hope this desire will be realized durday evening of next week. We have no doubt that ing the present winter. nany of our citizens will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to be present.

Gen. Grant, which were argued at the last term. | the sight of ten cords of good wood at her door.

The Correspondence between General Grant and the President.

river and the town of Bucksport, but our military eye Grant requests that the verbal order given him by led us to feel that the fort itself might be commanded the former on the 10th of January, to disregard any from three different points at least, where the land is orders from Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, until he much higher than the fort. The fortification has al- (Gen. Grant) knew from the President himself that ready an imposing aspect, but intelligent citizens here they were authorized by him, shall be given him in think that an iron-clad monitor would break its walls writing. This letter is endorsed by the President all down in an hour. Forts built before the age of with the statement that "General Grant is instructed iron-clads need to be constructed on a different plan to in writing not to obey any order from the War render them impregnable. We were informed that Department assumed to be issued by the direction more than a million dollars' worth of ordnance stores of the President unless such order is known by the General commanding the armies of the United

of the river. Its appearance as one sails up the river Then follows a letter from Gen. Grant, dated Jan. is one of the most charming in the country. The 25th, saying that he was compelled to ask the above streets rise above each other on the banks. The houses written instructions "in consequence of the many are in good condition. Considerable shipbuilding is gross misrepresentations affecting his personal honor, carried on here, and the harbor is open for navigation circulated through the press for the last fortnight most of the year. The town contains about three purporting to come from the President, of conversathousand inhabitants. It boasts of a bank, good ho- tions which occurred either with the President previtels, only two churches, a lively business street, an intelligent population, and good schools. The East Conformation for the conformation of the ference Seminary is located here under the care of circumstances attending the relinquishment of the Mr. J. H. Crawford, President, assisted by a good office of Secretary of War to Mr. Stanton, and justifies corps of teachers. There is one large building devot- his course upon the ground that under the Tenure of ed to boarding and recitation rooms. It is heated by Office bill no other alternative was left him to pursue steam. Every student has the luxury of a steam Alluding to an interview with the President and his heating apparatus and is not troubled with the care of Cabinet, in which it was said that he had promised modated in this building. There is another brick placed by the Courts, or resign, so as to place the building devoted to purposes of a chapel and other President where he would have been had Gen. Grant uses. The institution is free from debt and possesses never accepted the office, the latter explicitly and em-

The next letter is from the President, dated Jan Fort Knox. The citizens of Bucksport have very 31st, in which he re-asserts the charges complained of wisely graded their schools, and send all who have ar- by Gen. Grant. President Johnson alleges that Gen. rived at a certain grade to the Seminary free of ex- Grant not only agreed to turn over the War Departpense for three years. Many towns in this State, ment to Johnson by resigning before the Senate reinwhere there is an academy might do the same thing stated Stanton, but that in the Cabinet meeting after distinctly that he had agreed with Mr. Johnson either Stanton or turn it over to the President if he did not important influence on the educational interests in this desire to be involved in such a controversy; that he also confessed before the Cabinet he had again agreed to this same course the Saturday before Stanton's redebted for attention while there is Mr. James Emery, instatement, and had promised to see Mr. Johnson the inventor of the students' lamp shade. These again on Monday. President Johnson also charges that Gen. Grant when asked why he did not appear demand for them is enormous. Mr. E. cultivates the added: "What relevancy Gen. Sherman's visit to me tiful paintings of his own work. He also invented a to have called, I am at a loss to perceive, as he cermethod during the war, of propelling a vessel by tainly did not inform me whether you had determined means of air. He could move it in any direction to retain possession of the office, or to afford me an without turning it. The invention of the monitors at opportunity to appoint a successor in advance of any attempted reinstatement of Mr. Stanton,"

In the closing letter of the correspondence Gen Grant again positively denies these allegations, affirming that he had previously discussed this question

through the Narrows with Fort Knox on one side of this whole matter from beginning to and as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law, for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility, in order thus to destroy my character before the country. I

running the trains has been about \$1.27 per mile. Gen. Grant in which he reiterates his former charges The total receipts of the road have been \$576,469.16, and cites the testimony of members of his Cabinet and the total expenditures \$404,416.57. Among the in confirmation of his statement, to which Gen. Grant items in the former are receipts from passengers, has again replied. The entire correspondence has \$246,289.08; from freight, \$296,591.89; from U. S. been communicated to Congress and the subject is now

EXHIBITION OF DEAF MUTES. On Wednesday of 782 22, leaving the net earnings \$132,693 16, to doing a great amount of good in the training and edwhich add, received for consolidated bonds and notes ucation of those unfortunate ones denied by a wise

The locomotive which run off the track on Wednesday last on the Portland and Kennebec railof the President, in which he speaks of the favorable road at Richmond and was precipitated down an emposition our State occupies in the great economy of bankment forty feet to the river, has been brought to nations, the new railroad enterprises now in course of this city and is now undergoing repairs at the madevelopment, and their influence upon the development, and their influence upon the development of our immense natural resources. He says: "A pervading interest seems to have been awakened of tackles. The damage to the engine is not nearly so in our State in favor of railroads. New enterprises are being projected and entered upon, the completion of which will contribute largely to the development of the material resources of the State. Maine occupies a companying restition on the state.

Asia; on a line where the construction and lakes present re-and the existence of great rivers and lakes present re-markable facilities for the construction of railroads, and internal water communication, her territory is destined to be the location of one of the great thorough. make it an occasion of rare enjoyment to all who shall fares for the commerce of the world. This will be the participate in the festivities. Messrs. Curtis & Woodshortest line between the great marts of commerce in Europe and Asia and present facilities for both rapid and cheap transportation unequalled by any other. This system of railroads, with our unsurpassed faciliby Gilmore's celebrated Quadrille Band. The seats ties for transportation by water will open up and bring provided for spectators are all taken up, and a large into use the vast water power of Maine, which is sufficiently unpher of tickets have been sold for the Ball to pernumber of tickets have been sold for the Ball to per-

SUDDEN AND SINGULAR DEATH. We learn from the Bangor Whig that a young lady named Mary Glidden, aged about sixteen years, residing in Brewer, management of the able board of officers whose under the following circumstances. With other young persons, she was, on the evening named above, en gaged in coasting, and after having slid down the hill some three times, she complained of a most se-THE UNITARIAN LEVEE. The performance of the vere headache, and requested to be assisted to the burlesque opera of "Pepita" at the Levee of the Uni- house of Mr. Wilson, where she was very soon after tarian Society in this city on Wednesday and Thurs- taken with bleeding at the nose, and before ten o'clock day evenings last, gave excellent occasion for the dis- was a corpse Her death resulted from a ruptured

Gov. Chamberlain has accepted an invitation t

We learn from the Maine Standard that Col. John W. Jameson of South Windsor recently gave Judge Nelson has delivered an opinion in the notice to his neighbors that he would give all the wood U. S. Supreme Court declaring that the Court has no they would cut and draw to the door of a certain urisdiction on the political relations between the Gen-widow lady. Accordingly on Monday last, men and eral Government and the States, and dismissing the teams started for the Colonel's woods, he with the cases of Georgia and Mississippi against Stanton and rest. At night the widow's heart was made glad by

Glaucus in Washington-No. 3.

Bucksfort, Jan. 30th, 1868.

Dear Farmer:—Bucksfort is situated on the Pende of the published correspondence between Gen. Grant and the President.

The published correspondence between Gen. Grant and President Johnson, growing out of the action of is divided here by an island four or five miles long which is incorporated into a town by the classical name of Verona. The island isconnected with Bucksport by a long bridge. The western channel is called the narrows and is always open for navigation. On the opposite side of the river, in the town of Prospect, is first class for is Fort Knox. This was designed as a first class for is first class for is form. here which you connot see in Maine, perhaps if I shall
Mr. Hall of Lincolnville, directing the committee
Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of a little for their pleasure.

I suppose that no "cat in a strange garret" is so throughethe wonting process here, and established my little Sunday path; and I hope your readers will not be shocked, that my place of resort on that day is a Catholic Church, and yet so it is. One day as I was for the Referen School. standing by the Capitol, I heard the chimes of St.

of the Reform School.

Both branches have passed a series of resolutions re-Aloysius and was tempted to go in, and did so, and have frequently been since; and it is the vivid reneward and it is the vivid reneward as tempted to go in, and did so, and have frequently been since; and it is the vivid reneward as tempted to go in, and did so, and have frequently been since; and it is the vivid reneward as tempted to go in, and did so, and have frequently been since; and it is the vivid reneward as tempted to go in, and did so, and have frequently been since; and it is the vivid reneward as tempted to go in, and did so, and have frequently been since; and it is the vivid reneward as tempted to go in, and did so, and have frequently been since; and it is the vivid reneward as tempted to go in, and did so, and have frequently been since; and it is the vivid reneward as tempted to go in, and did so, and have frequently been since; and it is the vivid reneward as tempted to go in, and did so, and did have frequently been since; and it is the vivid renewal of the impression received some years ago, from the worship at the church of St. Francis Xavier in New York, that leads me to speak of this here—not because I heard and felt this or that, but because I am satisfied that the power of the "Society of Jesus," which controls these churches, is destined to be far more widely felt in this country than it is now. If the temporal power of the Pope is taken from him, and he is left to rely upon his ecclesiastical sovereignty alone, there will be control and injuring the carrying trade. The report that accompanied the resolves there will be such a quickening of the propagandizing element in the Roman Church as was never yet witnessed; and of that element the Jesuits are the is estimated at \$14,000,000, which, at two per cent.,

To-day, to me, a Unitarian and a spectator, the race for the possession of the cup which shall hold the conscience of this continent, seems to lie between the dis- in the Senate, Mr. O'Brien of Knox, democrat, m ciples of Loyola and Wesley. The mot d'ordre of each is self abness tion and the motive power is the glove is self abnegation, and the motive power is the glory is self abnegation, and the motive power is the glory of God. Both these men were great organizers, and-we do business now in saving souls as in building rail roads—by organization, putting our stocks together to make joint capital, and receiving our regular dividends. As a spectator, I have laid no money on a lengthy speech the adoption of the amendment. It either; but so far as this race is concerned, the other entries do not seem to be of appreciable value in the its non action, when Congress was doing its utmost to entries do not seem to be of appreciable value in the entries do not seem to be of appreciable value in the pools. It is by no means clear to my mind which of these two will come out ahead. The Methodists, not requiring so much capital, can get on better in the country than the Jesuits, who get on best in cities. Those country parsons who flatter themselves that Those country parsons who flatter themselves that "the Scarlet Woman of Rome" is dead, are sadly mistaken. That lady is still alive and active, after eighteen hundred years of married life, without legitimate teen hundred year ssue, and is not disposed to relinquish her logical and proper claim to be considered the only historical church, with an existence dating from the time of the

cunningly devised and regulated. It is inspired with the wisdom of serpents. It holds the keys of the three wisdom of serpents. It holds the keys of the three wisdom of serpents. It holds the keys of the three wild issues in the life of a man—birth, marriage and an early day be allowed to participate in the general death. It appeals at once to the yearnings for rest of a troubled soul, and to the hungerings of the imagination for food. To the poor thing that has battered its accomplished had it not been for the treachery of President Johnson and the factious opposition of the President Johnson and the factious opposition of the and beat out, it stretches forth its hands and invites to repose in the infallible security of its bosom; while, by its mysteries of Transubstantiation and of the Immendment was adopted, when Mr. O'Brien's amendment was adopted, when Mr. O'Brien's amendment as amended was lost by a vote of twenty-four to by its mysteries of Transubstantiation and of the Immaculate Conception, its use of symbols, its appeals maculate Conception, its use of symbols, its appeals to the senses, the splendor of its service and the solemed to be engrossed. In the House the passage of the nity of its worship, it sweeps the entire range of human wants, and takes in all.

I am tempted here to quote from Coleridge's Biographia Libraria some lines he translated from the quaint paraphrase of the gospels by the old German port was recommitted. It was urged that legislation port was recommitted. It was urged that legislation the committed of the time of Charlemagne, as elucidating Ottfried, of the time of Charlemagne, as elucidating my meaning. He is describing the circumstances im-

mediately following the birth of our Lord: "She gave with joy her virgin breast; She hid it not, she bared the breast, Which the Savior Infant kissed; And blussed, blessed was the mother Blessed! for she sheltered Him From the damp and chi ling air; Blessed, blessed! for she lay With such a babe in one blest bed, With such a babe in one blest bed, Close as babes and mothers he! With her blessed lips she kissed, With her arms, and to her breast She embraced the Babe divine, Her Babe divine, the Virgin Mather! There lives not on this ring of earth A mortal that can sink her praise, Mighty mother, Virgin pure, In the darkness and the night

And Coleridge adds: "Most interesting is it to con sider the effect, when the feelings are wrought above the natural pitch, by the belief of something mysterious, while all the images are purely natural. Then it is that religion and poetry strike deepest."

The Catholics seem to have secured a most powerful House on a bill regulating the ballot. Mr. Dill of ally, in appropriating to their members the worship Danville wanted to amend the present law so that all its master-pieces, and floods with a divine light the topmost peak of human aspiration after unselfish love. As long as there are boys who have had mothers, this worship and the church which maintains it, will last. One often yields an intellectual assent to a dogma which his life belies, and as often refuses that assent, while his life acknowledges its truth. And in estab-

vices are too bald; there is too little worship and too much preach. Certainly a man can, and should be An order introduced into the House by Mr. Balkable to worship everywhere; but he is sensibly affected by his surroundings. What he chiefly needs, or seeks, on going to church, is to be put in a good frame of elling fees on a gold basis, after a brief discussion was ily dispense with the sermon. One who has Bishop Hall or Jeremy Taylor in his pocket, will not be apt to hear much of interest from the two sermons a week to hear much of interest from the two sermons a week to hear much of interest from the two sermons a week to hear much of interest from the two sermons a week to hear much of interest from the two sermons a week to hear much of interest from the two sermons a week to hear much of interest from the two sermons a week to hear much of interest from the two sermons as week to hear much of interest from the two sermons as week to hear much of interest from the two sermons as week to hear much of interest from the two sermons as week to hear much of interest from the two sermons as week to hear much of interest from the two sermons as week to hear much of interest from the two sermons as week to hear much of interest from the two sermons as week to hear much of interest from the two sermons as week to hear much of interest from the two sermons as week to hear much of interest from the two sermons as week to hear much of interest from the two sermons as week to hear much of interest from the two sermons as week to hear much of interest from the two sermons as well as the hear much of interest from the two sermons as well as the hear much of interest from the two sermons as well as the hear much of interest from the two sermons as well as the hear much of the hear mu to hear much of interest from the two sermons a week of a parson who has to support an interesting and increasing family on three hundred a year. We get too many sermons, and too little worship. The pulpit was, on its establishment, a necessary means of communicating truth; but the printing press has climbed into it, and the editor furnishes a stated supply. Preachers are finding this out, and have their sermons which we would be a stated supply and the worker weekly severage or search and the United States pension to obtain a livelihood. Widows, children under twelve years of age, and the united States pension to obtain a livelihood.

Preschers are finding this out, and have their sermons published in the weekly newspapers.

The thing will gradually change; it must do so; and those of our ministers who are wise, will dispense with the afternoon discourse, substituting therefor a kind of simple Verper service, in which music shall bear a large part, and the congregation can join in and assist in the worship, giving responses, and warm themselves by so desing.

But this digreesion was unintentional. For myself I will say that, while for three years previous to coming here, I went to meeting but once, I now go to church each Sunday. Not so much to hear the homily, as the paintings, the statuary and the music. Your readers may laugh as much as they please at the bells and candles and genefications, and elevations of the Heat at High Mass, but if they had been present on Christmas morning, they would have found little to excite derision; if they had seen the colemnity and humility with which the Priests attended before the Altar, they would have thought with Sir Thomas Browne, that in worship one need not be ashamed to use the ceremony of both hand and knee.

In nothing more did our forefathers mistake, in the signing of two hymns, set to tunes got up by some Negro Minstrel or soi dissant teacher of Paslmody, whereas it always should be the most prominent, as it is altogether the most effectual and devotional element of the service, for we have no adequate means of expressing it per praise, joy or lamentation, save in appropriate musical phrases. Does a man go to church for instruction? Let him stay at homes and study the Britanism should be the most prominent, as it is altogether the most effectual and devotional element of the service, but often accompanies the Priests in their ministrations before the host of the service, but often accompanies the Priests in their ministrations before the Altar. As their altar pieces are the great works of the master, so the music of their masses has been furnished by the great composers, all the way down from

Legislative Proceedings.

your readers, whose grounds are now frozen too hard for digging, will not object to my scratching my head

near this city.

Legislation has been declared inexpedient relating I suppose that no "cat in a strange garret" is so bewildered as a New Englander, compelled to pass sunday in a southern city. After a while, however, he establishes runways, and gets wonted. I have been labitants of any town to use seines for porgy fishing

trade. The report that accompanied the resolves showed that the tonnage of Maine has fallen off 465, 372 tons since June, 1859, and the value of the same would yield \$280,000 as taxes. It cost \$27,000 more in 1866 to build a ship of one thousand tons than in

Pending the passage of these resolves to be engrosse was in favor of the resolves, but he did not think they mand a serious consideration. Unless the tus and interest to ship building which it requires. Could it be denied that the interests of the North do demand that the industry of the South should be revived, that they should be put upon their feet again Democratic party." After a brief discussion, in which Mr. O'Brien disclaimed that he had introduced his resolves was advocated by Messrs. Goss of Bath and Case of Rockland, and adopted without a dissenting

The Judiciary Committee having reported that legwas needed on the ground that farmers complained of the present law. Formerly it was the custom for the farmers to receive the benefit of the tare upon pressed hay, but since the passage of the law, instead of the farmers it is the wholesale dealer who receives it. Anage arises from the fact, they are ed to buy before the shrinkage has taken place. The hay is re-weighed after it is sold. Formerly if the wholesale dealer did not lose the whole of the tare he

lost the shrinkage.

The subject of removing the seat of government has again been brought up for consideration in the House, occasioned by an order introduced by Mr. Andrews of Buckfield, which directed that the Committee on Public Buildings inquire into the expediency of removing the State Capital to Portland, provided that city will furnish suitable buildings for the use of the State free of expense. Mr. Bradbury of Hollis contended that the Capital should be at the point most easily reached and where the public business could be most intelligently transacted. In his judgment the proper centre for the location of the State Government was not to be governed by geographical but commercial con-siderations. A grave question had arisen in regard to the security of the archives of the State, and the

Quite a lengthy debate has taken place in the lishing this last dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin, the church has underscored the expression of its appreciation of the power this worship gives her over the hearts of men.

In protesting against some of the claims set up by the church, and in the zeal with which they discarded the discussion was that the bill as amended by Mr. Bradbury was re-committed to the committee which reported it. On reaching the Sentence of the discussion was that the bill as amended by Mr. Bradbury was re-committed to the committee which reported it. her so-called mummeries, our forefathers went too far in their iconoclasm, and the severity of the religious back to the House, that branch refused to recede and observances they set up instead. Our Protestant ser- concur, but adhered to its previous action. The mat-

oing to church, is to be put in a good frame of elling fees on a gold basis, after a brief discussion was l—he is then in order for worship, and can read-indefinitely postponed. Objection was raised against

published in the weekly newspapers.

The thing will gradually change; it must do so; and seamen, are also entitled to the same pension. Only

soprano voice, which in some passages reminds one of Jenny Lind's, not long ago. This voice in an invocation, came floating down from the organ loft, so sweet and sure, so pure, so moving, delicate and full of tears, that one gladly responded to its demands.

Washington, Feb. 2d, 1888. Glaucus.

State Board of Education consisting of a State Super-intendent with a salary of \$1,800 a year, and one superintendent from each county who are to be under the authority of the State Euperintendent. A uniform system of text books is provided for, which will make a saving of at least, from \$50,000 to 75,000 a year to parents of scholars, according to Mr. Dingley' figures. The bill will meet with a formidable oppos ion and will undoubtedly be defeated.

When the bill for repealing the Constabulary law was on its passage to be enacted in the Senate, the yeas and nays on motion of Mr. Farley of Lincoln, democrat, were ordered, which on being taken, resulted in fourteen yess to three nays. The Senators who voted in the negative were Ludden of Androscoggin, Messer of Cumberland, and Snell of Kennebec.

A bill to incorporate the city of Auburn has passed.

A bill for repealing the law respecting the grinding, leansing and bolting of buckwheat has been referred

ing a law for the establishment of a Superior Court in Cumberland County. The first session will be held in April, and it is reported that Bion Bradbury of Portland will be appointed Judge. The salary is \$2,000 a year. tion the expediency of assessing a State tax for the current year of \$807,000.

The Senate has refused to concur with the House in taking the Peck bond case out of the court and au-teorizing the Governor and Council to award damages, and conferences have been appointed.

A bill has been reported incorporating the Penob-

scot Agricultural Society.

A bill increasing the capital stock of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth railroad to \$500,000 has passed to be engrossed in the House.

The Committee on the Assumption of Municipal

War Debts have under consideration the justice and expediency of providing for the equalization of bounties to Maine soldiers, so that the first fifteen Maine regiments, the First Maine Cavalry, the six Maine

man of said organizations.

The Committee on the Judiciary have under consideration resolves to amend the Constitution, so that the Legislature shall convene and the Governor, Councillors, Secretary of State and members of the Legislature shall be elected biennially. These resolves also fix the compensation of members.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SKOWHEGAN. On Friday night last about half past 11 o'clock a fire broke out those qualities most in demand-pamely low and medium at Skowhegan, in a wooden building known as the tight. Excelsior Factory, occupied by the following named firms, and burned property with the following losses: Alva Abbott, planing mill, loss three thousand dollars. no insurance; William Willis, State grinding mill. loss three thousand dollars no insurance; W. C. \$15. Houghton & Co. wheelwrights, loss fifteen hundred dollars, no insurance; J. F. Turner, bedstead manufactory; loss one thousand dollars, no insurance; C. F. Douglas, archetect and builder, loss seven hundred dollars, no insurance; Brown & Barber, carving knife Domestic fleece. makers, loss five hundred, no insurance. This building was entirely destroyed, owned by Mr. Willis, loss five thousand dollars, no insurance. The fire then crossed the street, and entirely destroyed a two and a half wooden building owned and occupied by S. L. Illinois and Southern Ohio, 14@15 50; St Louis, good and choice Gould & Co., machine shop and foundery; total loss on this building, including machinery, fifteen thousand dollars; insured in Springfield Co., twenty-five hundred dollars, and Roger Williams, Co., Providence, R. I., twenty-five hundred dollars; Barret Wharff's axe factory, slightly damaged, insured. Half of the bridge crossing the river was burned. Total loss by the fire, \$29,700. Total insurance, \$5000. The thermometer was at fifteen degrees below zero.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION. An election was held in Alabama last week on the acceptance of the new Constitution and for the choice of State officers and mem bers of Congress. From the tenor of the latest dis patches, it would seem that the required number of votes had not been given to secure the adoption of the Five-twenties, 1862, 1111; 1864, 1081; 1865, 1071; Ten-forties, Constitution. Out of 17 counties in Southern Alaba- 105; Maine sixes of 1880, 100½, of 1889, 100½; Augusta Sixes ma, embracing the large negro counties of the State, the Constitution is behind three thousand seven hundred votes. The hill country and the Florida line of ounties will make it at least 10,000 behind the election last fall on the Convention.

A special despatch to the New York Tribune says that a system of proscriptive terrorism greatly aided 12@14c. the white vote. In Northern Alabama shere are now counties in which no election was held, the loyal voters being frightened off by threats of vengeance from the uuregenerated rebels. In these counties Gen. Meade will doubtless order a special election and

In the United States Supreme Court on Friday in the case of William H. McArdle, a motion was made by the Hon. James Hughes, on the part of the milita- \$1 20@1 20; Oats 80@88c; but little Ryo is offered at 1 60@1 75. ry authorities of the United States, to dismiss the pending appeal for the following reasons. First—For want of jurisdiction of the subject matter involved.

HAY—The market has been better supplied for the past few days, consequently prices have slightly declined although chelco carry cut has been sold for \$20. The market rules at \$16@17 50-pressed is still held at \$20. Second—Because the appeal in the case is taken from HIOES AND SKINS—Sheep skins \$1 00@1 50; Hides 84@9 a judgment of a Circuit Court of the United States in Call skins 15@20; Lamb skins 50@1 00. a case of original jurisdiction by said Circuit Court, MEAL—Corn \$1 50@160; Rye 175@180. and not from a case in which the Circuit Court held PRODUCE—With the cold weather Potatoes are scarce at 90c; appellate jurisdiction; and, third, because the Circuit Ergs are declining as usual at this season and we now quote 33@ Court which issued the writ of habeas corpus herein | 35c; Domestic lard is quick at 17c. had no jurisdiction of the case or proceeding under any act of Congress.

Arguments were made by Judge Hughes and 150,6200. Some activity begins to be manifested in this branc Mr. Trumbull in favor of the motion and by Hon. of trade. Jeremiah Black against it. The decision of the Court SHORTS-Are but little calld for, being held at 3c & fb. has not been rendered.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. A comparison of Scoretary McCulloch's statement of the public debt on the 1st of for choice fine. February with that of the 1st of January, shows that the total debt increased during January from \$2,642,-326,653 to \$2,651,384,686, and that the debt less the cash in the Treasury was \$2,527,315,873, against \$2,- BUTTER—Country # 15,30@33, Choice Table, 35@38; Stor® 508,125,650 at the commencement of the year. This BEANS—Yellow eyes, \$3 75@4 00; Pea \$4 50@4 75; Blue shows an increase of the total debt during the month Pod, \$3 50@3 75. \$9,058,433, and with the falling off of the cash in the CHEESE-Factory, 15@:7; Country, 13@150. both from Internal Revenue taxes and custom duties, \$13 50@14 50; Shore No. 2, \$11.00@ 12.00, Shore No. 3, sr a were comparatively small, while the requisitions made \$7.50@8.50

commonly acquire their growth at twenty-nine or 11c; Calf Skins, 20@00; Lamb Skins 65@ 75. thirty years of age; some not till thirty-five. After this age the stature subsides. Very tall persons actions age the stature subsides. Very tall persons actions age the stature subsides. quire their full height when quite young. He says veal 8@100.-Price Current. the Maine soldiers reached their greatest height at shire soldiers require eight years more than Maine port: men to get their growth; there must be something For the last 46 days has had continuous northwest wrong in the Professor's figures. There is nothing in the climate or habits of the people, that we can conceive, which should make such a difference.

gales, lost five seamen and one passenger on the passage, and has had but three seamen able to do duty for the last five days.

Dec. 22, had a very heavy gale from the northwest,

ago, Mr. L. C. Hodgman of South Paris, a conductor on the G. T. R. R., accidentally forced a splinter into one of his fingers. The wound became inflamed, the Thomas McGinnis, of Ireland, passenger steward, swelling increasing rapidly till it extended through the whole arm and shoulder, a large abscess gathering in Barney Stetherin, seaman, of England, died from the armpit. On Thursday, after consultation, his exposure

company performing in that city brought out a new local drama founded on the terrible tragedy at Auburn, for the commission of which the negro man Clifton

Jan. 18th, lat. 31.23, 1913, 30.35, passed the whole of a vessel, apparently a brig of about three hundred tons burden, water-logged and abandoned, which had been but a short time in that condition.

Feb. 2, lat. 38.41. long. 67.12, passed the broad-Harris is now under sentence of death. Verrill, who was convicted as an accomplice in the murder, and recently released on the ground of the contradictory statements of Harris, was present at the performance.

The Waterville Mail states that the tannery West Waterville, was burned on Saturday morning, the 25th ult.: cause of fire unknown. The loss are and wool-pulling establishment of Mr. I. N. Bates, at the 25th ult.; cause of fire unknown. The loss con-

ered from the best of the English reviews and maga-zines. Published weekly by Littell & Gay, Boston. Terms \$8.00 per annum.

The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Line.

Cattle Markets.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1868. Sheep. Hogs. Veal 9005 6770 From Maine 151 cattle, no sheep

PRICES.

BENYES—Extra qual... \$14.00@15.00 |
First qual... \$14.00@15.00 |
Second do... 12.00@12.25 |
Third do... 12.00@12.25 |
Third do... 10.00@15.00 |
Working Oxer—\$160 to 265; handy steers, \$100 to 150, or a little above their value as beef.

MILLES GOWS—Extra, \$80@100; Ordinary \$55@75; Store Coss, 40@56.

Coss, 40@25. Hines—Brighten, 10c V ib ; country lots 9@94. Surer—Northern—4&6c V ib.; extra, 7@84c V ib.; by the

M H Furber, 24; J W Withee, 26; C Leavitt, 30; B Estes, 20; C O Martin, 15; B Clark, 9; H O Stimpson. 10; C Hamn E D Blinn, 6; M Hutchinson, 4.
SALES OF MAINE CATTLE. B D Blinn sold a choice pair

10 oxen, live wt, 1656 fbs each, at 134c, 344 sk; 3 of 1490 fbs each at 12%c. J W Withee sold 22 oxen to C Dana, 1402 the, at 13 cents, 36sk, and two at 11 cts, 40 sk. C O Martin sold 7 to C Data, 3500 fbs, at 134c; 4 to J Martin, 2 at 18c, 87 sk; 2 124c Ha. at 14c, 12 ak. A H Furber sold 12 oxen, 1400 fbs, at 13c 36 sk, 4 at 124c, 36 sk; 3 at 114c, 39 sk. B Estes sold 8 oxen to C Thompson at 134c, 35 sk; 4 at 124c, 30 sk. H O Stimpson gold 6 oxen to Jackson, 1680 the each, at 14c, one-half sk.

regiments, the First Maine Cavairy, the six manual Batteries, and all other Maine organizations in the war which received less than \$100 State bounty, than last week, and from Maine, only half as many. This has shall be paid a State bounty of \$100 to each enlisted given drovers an advantage of a quarter to half a cent. Higher prices are anticipated at the West. The stock was nearly all sold

Wool Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Eeb. 12, 1868. There is little change in the market. The price of Maine wools remains firm, straight bringing 44 cts; selected lots bringing 48 and a few of the best grades, still higher. Fine wools are less firm than last week, and the tendancy is downward. The stock of

New York Market. New York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

FLOUR—State and Western a shade firmer with fair demand for expert and speculation; Southern, firmer; Common, \$10; Choice.

WHEAT-firm and demand good. Chicago Spring, No. 2, \$2.40 in store; Milwaukee Club, No. 2, \$2.44; White Canada, \$3.08. Coan-less active, and prices unchanged.

WOOL-quiet and drooping. Sales 210,000 ths, at 54 cts, for

Boston Market.

FLOUR-Western Superfine. \$8 75@9 25; Common Ext

7 50@14 75 ¥ bbl. BYE FLOUR-\$8 50/09 25. Вискипеат-\$4 624 @5 00 № 100 № в.

CORN-Sales of Southern Yellow, \$1 38@1 49; Western mixed, OATH-Quiet. Southern, 88@90c; Western and Canada, 90@

Rvs-1,75 @ 1,80 ₩ bush. Shorts, \$40.00@43 00. Fine Feed, \$43@\$45 V ton. Middlings, at \$48@50. V ton. Gold and Stock Market.

Gold, 1413. Monry, 4205 F ct. Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Boaron, Wednesday, Feb. 12. Gold opening 1421, closing, 142; Seven thirties, 1074 to 1078;

Augusta City Market. WEDBESDAY, Fed. 12, 1808.
APPLES—Choice fruit, Baldwins and Greenings comes in slow

on accoount of the celd weather and scarce at \$1 25@150 per bush; Common cooking 75c@1 00; Dried are rather scarce at BEANS.-Have advanced comewhat, and we quote Vellow even BUTTER-Store 25@28; Choice table is scarce at 33@35.

CHEESE-Livermore, first quality 17c; Ordinary 12@15. CORN-Yellow \$1 55@1 60; Southern 1 50@1 55. CRANBERRIES-\$4 00 per bush. FLOUR-Has advanced tode7; c for good brands the past week and we quote super to common extra, \$12.00@\$13 00; good, \$14 2015: choice Western, 15@16: Southern, \$16@18; St. Loui

favorite, towards 18@27. GRAIN-Barley comes in slow and prices are firmer, ruling at

PROVISIONS—Round hog 10@12c; Beef 10@14; Clear Salt Pork 14@00c; Mutton 6@;8 Turkeys 17@22; Chickens 15@20. SEEDS-Clover 15@14; Herdsgrass \$3 00@3 60; Red top

WOOD—Hard dry \$6 00@7 00; Green 6 00@6 50; soft 3 50@ 4 00; Mill wood 2 50@3 50. WOOL-Market quiet, prices ranging from 35 for coarse to 40

Portland Market. PORTLAND, Feb. 8, 1868. APPLES-Green W bbl. \$3 50@5 00; Sliced, W lb. 11@ 12.

Treasury gives an actual increase of \$19,189,728 for FISH-Cod, large shore, W quin. \$5 00:25 50; large Bank W the first month of 1868. This unfavorable statement quin \$4 50@5 00; small Bank, \$\psi\$ quin. \$2 75@3 00; Pollock, \$\psi\$ of the national debt is principally due to the facts that on the 1st of January some thirty millions of dollars. on the 1st of January some thirty millions of dollars 40c; No. 1 Herring V box, 20425c; Mackerel, V bbl. - Bay had to be paid as gold interest, and that the receipts, No. 1, \$16 00@17 00; Bay No. 2, \$12 00@13 00; Shore No. 1

GRAIN-Rye,\$1 75@1 10 Osts 93 @ 69c. Mixed corn,\$1 42 upon the Treasury during the month were quite large. @1,45, Yellow, \$1.43@145; Barloy, nominal, Shorts per to \$45@50.

THE GROWTH OF MAN. Prof. B. A. Gould has been experimenting on the growth of man. He says they HDES AND SKINS—Western 19@20; Slaughter Hides, 94 @

twenty-seven; in New Hampshire, at thirty-five; in San Succession of Disasters. A dispatch from Massachusetts, at twenty-nine; in New Jersey, at Havana, Eeb. 8th, says the Columbian from Liverpool thirty-one. Now we don't believe that New Hamp- makes the following report on her arrival at that

which carried away her rudder head and lost a whole suit of sails. Edward Taylor, seaman, of Teneriffe,

Physicions opened the abscess, but without giving relief, and the patient died at 5 o'clock Friday morning.

The Lewiston Journal says that a dramatic Jan. 13th, lat. 37.25, long. 50.05, passed the wreck Jan. 13th, lat. 37.25, long. 50.05, pass

AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL The Committee of Ways and Means, of the House, have adopted the following resolution to guide the

sisted of the building, with wool, pelts, &c., amounting to about four thousand dollars. Insured for essary to be obtained from internal taxes, and that the ing to about four thousand dollars. Insured for \$3000.

EVERY SATURDAY for Feb. 15th, contains three chapters of "Foul Play"; extracts from The Queens' Journal, a new work by Queen Victoria; and a variety of other entertaining reading. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Price 10 cents per number.

essary to be obtained from internal taxes, and that the same, as far as practicable, be collected from first, distilled spirits and fermented liquors; second, tobaccistic states, and that the same, as far as practicable, be collected from first, distilled spirits and fermented liquors; second, tobaccistic states, and that the same, as far as practicable, be collected from first, distilled spirits and fermented liquors; second, tobaccistic states, and that the same, as far as practicable, be collected from first, distilled spirits and fermented liquors; second, tobaccist, distilled spirits and fer

tains fifteen articles of varied interest and value, gath- by which seventeen of the largest and most coatly

Congressional Summary.

Fortieth Congress---Second Session. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

SENATE. A bill was introduced authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel to defend Gens. Mead and Ruger in certain suits brought against them for acts done in accordance with the Reconstruction laws. In explanation, Mr. Howard presented a letter from the Secretary of War, reciting that Mr. Jenkins of Georgia, whom Gen Mead had removed from the of Georgia, whom Gen. Mead had removed from the office of Governor, had brought suit against the ofofficers named. After some debate the resolution was adopted. Mr. Morrill addressed the Senate in favor of the Supplemental Reconstruction bill. At the close SHOWHEGAN,

of his remarks the Senate adjourned.

House. The bill declaring forfeited all public lands heretofore granted to Southern railroads was, after discussion, passed by yeas 86, nays 73. Mr. Judd continued his remarks upon the bill regarding the rights of American citizens. He objected to the bill in detail, but favored other propositions looking to the same end, which he stated and explained. Mr. Logan called attention to the published speech of Mr. Marshall, regarding whiskey meters, and asserted that the speech, as published, was not the same as the one delivered by that gentleman. An angry altercation ensued between Mr. Logan and Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Marshall was called to order for using un parliamentary language. The Senate resolution au thorizing the employment of counsel to defend Gens.
Meade and Ruger in certain suits brought against
them by Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, was passed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.
SENATE. On motion of Mr. Howard a bill to grant

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Howard a but to grant aid to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was taken up.

Mr. Sherman opposed extending subsidies further than under the existing law. He had no doubt but the contract of the word would be ex-

that the Eastern division of that road would be ex-tended to New Mexico when the finances of the country were in a better condition. Mr. Drake then took the floor and supported the

supplementary reconstruction bill.

The joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to send one or more naval officers to the Havre Maritime Exhibition, to represent the United States, was taken up. An amendment was adopted providing against any attendant expenses, and the

resolution passed.

House. The bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign countries was taken up, and, Mr. Chandler addressed the House in criticism of the bill, which he said reminded him of the great national wonder of America, the cataract of Niagara, which was remarkable for its great roar, while the hill itself was the fall thereof. (Laughter.) Referring to the right of travel claimed for American citizens by Mr. Banks, he said that a more absurd proposition never disgraced a Legislative body. Of course they had a right to travel. The question was whether the American people had the pluck to fight for the right to travel. In conclusion he professed his preference for the substitutes offered by Mr. Jenks.

Mr Boyen gave notice of a substitute simply de-claring that all naturalized citizens of the United States are entitled and should receive from the government of such State protection as is accorded to ustural born citizens in like situations and like circumstances, and requiring the President to inform Congress of any contravention of such principle.

Mr. Blaine, from the committee on Appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill, amounting to \$33,000,000. It contains provisions for the gradual reduction of the army, as follows:

Until the military forces are reduced to 25 regiments of infantry, 7 regiments of cavalry, and 5 regiments of artillery, no new commissions shall be issued any regiment except to West Point cadets as 2d Lieutenauts. States are entitled and should receive from the gov-

regulating the tenure of certain offices was taken up. Stewart, Buckalew, Conkling and others participated involving the responsibility for improper appointees and their continuance in office, and the powers of the President under the tenure of office acts.

The bill was passed by a vote of 32 to 9.

Stewart, Buckalew, Conkling and others participated involving the responsibility for improper appointees it is important that renedial agents should be at hand to be used on any emergency, when we are made to feel the exerutiating agonies of pain, or the depressing inducance of discusse.

Such a remedial agent exists in the "Pain Killer," the name of

the removal of the United States District Court for the

Mr. Fessenden offered a resolution instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the facts regarding the forcible ejectment from the horse railroad from Washington to Georgetown of an employee of the Senate on account of race on Saturday last.

Dr. Nathaniel Harris, for many years a resident of Middlebury, Vermont, recommends Allen's Lung Balsam as being superior to all other remedies for Bronchitis. He says:

"In have no doubt it will soon become a classical remedial sgent for the cure of all diseases of the Throat. Bronchist Tubes, and the Lungs.

NATH HARRIS, M. D."

day last.

Mr. Buckalew objecting it went over.

Mr. Harlow addressed the Senate on the supplementary reconstruction bill.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to set apart territory for the Indians now inhabiting the State of Nevada and the Territories of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. It is to be bounded by the 36th and 40th parallels and the 107th and 111th meridiane, and is to be known as the Territory of Novajo, and is to be known as the Territory of Novajo, and is to be throughly tested before using any other balsam. It will care

and is to be known as the Territory of Novajo, and is to be thoroughly tested before using any other balsam. It will cure to be governed by the laws applying to all similar reservations. Referred to the Committee on Indian Af-House. The Speaker presented messages from the President of the United States. Among others, one in reference to the trial and conviction of American From Dr. Geo. B. Loring, Pres't New England 4g. Society.

Saless. Nov. 9th, 1867.

citizens in Great Britain and Ireland, with partial re-

port, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign
Affairs.

Mr. Stevens of Pa., asked leave to offer a resolution that the evidence taken on impeachment by the Judiciary Committee be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, and that the committee have leave to report at any time.

Messrs, Randall and Brooks chicated

Reconstruction, and that the committee have leave to report at any time.

Messrs. Randall and Brooks objected.

There being no objection, a resolution calling for the President's last letter to General Grant, was adopted, and then, all objections having been withdrawn, Mr. Stevens' resolution was adopted.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

The 20 per cent. additional was added to the various items for compensation of employees in the Congressional library, and of female employees in the public printing office, &c.

Meson, Mass.

Will. If taken in season, break up any cough, and prevent Consumption. It has in many cases cured the putlent when given up by the physician, and is especially recommended to those who are troubled with night coughs, as it insures a sweet and refreshing sleep.

Mason, Mass.

Will. If taken in season, break up any eough, and prevent Consumption. It has in many cases cured the putlent when given up by the physician. and is especially recommended to those who are troubled with night coughs, as it insures a sweet and refreshing sleep.

Mason, Mass.

Will. If taken in season, break up any cough, and prevent Consumption. It has in many cases cured the putlent when given up by the physician. And is especially recommended to those who are troubled with night coughs, as it insures a sweet and refreshing sleep.

Mason, Mass.

**FISHER'S COUGH DROPS'*

Will. If taken in season, break up any eough, and prevent Consumption. It has in many cases cured the putlent when given up by the physician. And is especially recommended to those who are troubled with night coughs, as it insures a sweet and refreshing sleep.

Mason, Masson.

**AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND.*

American Company Toilet Scaps—HONEY, GLYCEMINE, BOUQUET and P.LM. These popular Swaps are made from the ch-icest materials, very richly perfuned.

writes Oct. 26th to R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; writes Oct. 26th to R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and parties of your Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, having experienced its effects on my own head. When I commenced using it my head was nearly bald, only having a little hair on the side and back of my head. I have worn false hair fifteen years and upward. I have now laid it by. I commenced using it in May, and now my hair is from two to four inches level. ertics of your Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, having experienced its effects on my own head. When I commenced using it my head was nearly bald, only having a little hair on the side and back of my head. I have worn false hair fifteen years and upward. I have now laid it by. I commenced using it in May, and now my hair is from two to four inches long and thick, where there was none when I commenced using Hall's Hair Renewer. My hair is now growing very fast and does not fall off. I recommend this to all those whose hair is turned gray or thin, and especially to those that are bald."

I am acquainted with Mrs. Hannah Sanderson and can certify to the truthfulness of this statement.

4w8 Wm. T. Parker, Justice of the Peace.

MUSHROOM PERFUMES. Of the swarm of inferior perfumes got up to compete with Phalon's "Night. Blooming Cereus," scarcely even the memory remains. They are literally forgotten, while the sales of that me plus ultra of all fragrance constantly increases.—

Winstel Herald.

2weop8

Magnoria Water. A delightful toilet article—superior to Celogue, and at half the price.

"Messas. Engl. Cuylen & Co., Boston:—Gentleman: We the undersigned Wholesale Druggists, having for many years sold your Vergetable Palmesmary Balsans. are happy to be known of no medicine which has deservedly sustained so high we know of no medicine which has deservedly sustained so high and largest houses in the country.] Get the genuine. Tim Whilevers. Dr. Landyrp's Constitut will force Whiskers upon the smoothest face, or Hair upon Bald Heads Never known to fall. Esample sent for 10 cents. Address REEFES & O. 48 Nassau St., New York.

Special Notices.

DR. LIGHTHILL'S Appointments in

SOMERSET CO., ME.

DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL, of Augusta, Me. Announces that, as a personal examination is necessary in order to procure his services, and in compliance with the request of his patients and of many others in Somerset County, he will, till further notice be at

BREWSTER HOUSE.

Saturday and Monday of each Week.

NORRIDGEWOCK.

DANFORTH HOUSE, Tuesday & Wednesday, Feb. 18 & 19.

NEW PORTLAND. CAWABUNSET HOUSE,

Thursday and Friday, Feb. 20 and 21. PITTSFIELD,

PITTSFIELD HOUSE. Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 25 and 26.

ST. ALBANS HOUSE, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 27 and 28.

CARRATUNK HOUSE.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Murch 3 and 4. HARMONY.

LEIGHTON LEVI'S HOUSE Thursday and Friday, March 5 and 6.

READFIELD CORNER. CRAIG'S HOTEL.

Tuesday and Wednesday, March 10 and 11. KENDALL'S MILLS

PHILBRICK HOUSE.

Thursday and Friday, March 12 and 13.

Lieutenants.

The Secretary of War is directed to consolidate the regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service and the reduction in the number of officers will permit, until the foregoing minimum is reached.

Mr. Blaine explained freely the items of the bill.—

The deficiency of the last year is attributed to the Indian war, and there was no apprebension of a deficiency for the coming year. General Grant's estimate has been made with the greatest exactness and with a rigid degree of economy wholly unknown to the army in its peace establishments preceding the war. After further lengthy explanation by Mr. Blaine, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole and made a special order for Feb. 13th.

The Senate memorial was read, from the Arkansas Reconstruction Convention, setting forth that the offices of that State are in the hande of the enemies of the government who persecute loyalists, and asking that the Convention may be authorized by Congress to appoint new State officers, without which legislation they say they will be un ble to adopt a constitution. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

Senate. The substitute reported from the Committee on Retrenchment, an act in addition to the act for regulating the tenure of certain offices was taken up. A discussion ensued in which Messrs. Hendricks. alarming symptoms to immediately resort to a remedy that wil The Secretary of War is directed to consolidate the strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as

Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor m

The bill was passed by a vote of 32 to 9.

Such a remedial agent exists in the "Pain Kitler," the name of Mr. Anthony then called up his resolution to print which has extended over all the earth. Amid the eternal ices of 10,000 copies of the majority and minority report on the Stanton matter. Mr. Buckalew renewed his amendment to include upon the patient, when taken internally in cases of colds coughs, to President's message.

Mr. Buckalew renewed his amendment to include the President's message.

Mr. Anthony accepted the amendment.

After debate, in which the President's action in the Stanton case was again reviewed and the constitution ality and propriety of the tenure of offlice bill discussed, the resolution was adopted, 27 to 12.

House. The House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judiciel appropriation bill. A long and animated discussion arose on the question of adding to the appropriation for congressional employees the 20 per. cent. allowed last year, and which is committed in the bill as reported. Finally, the 20 per cent proposition so far as it applies to employees of the Senate was carried, 87 to 36.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to strike out the item of \$3500 for packing boxes of Senators. Agreed to.

Also to strike out the miscellanous item of \$25.000.

Agreed to.

Senate. Not in session.

House. Immediately after reading the journal the House went into committee of the whole for general debate on the President's annual message. Speeches were made on general politics by Messars. Hunter, Sievens of N. H., Clark of Ohio, and Johnson of California, after which the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 10.

Senate. Mr. Morrill of Maine, presented resolutions from the Legislature of the State of Maine against the removal of the United States District Court for the district of Maine.

dian Af-

gressional library, and of female employees in the public printing office, &c.

A discussion arose in reference to an appropriation of \$10,000 for the payment of judgments, which may be rendered by the Court of Claims.

Without disposing of the question, the Committee rose.

American Company Tollet Sonpa—HONEY, GLYCHRINE, BOUQUET and P. LM. These popular Suppa and the proposed of the same from the ch-icest materials, very richly perfuned, warranted not only equal but superior to the English, and 50 per chis market, as it is well known that since their introduction the demand for the latter has fallen off fully one-half. Manufactured only by McKEONE, Van HAAGEN & CO.,

13teop49 Phinadelphia and New York.

PRPITA, THE GIPSEY GIRL. Recently performed at the UNITARIAN LEVEE, in Augusta-rith so much favor, will at the urgent request of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, be repeated at

GRANITE HALL, On Friday Evening, Feb. 21st. The evening will close with a Social Dance. Music by the Augusta Orchestra Ti KETS 25 cents. To be ad at the Bookstores and at the Ticket Office. Doors open at the performance to commence at 8 o'clock. 2t10

A BSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE ETNA INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN. On the 1st day of January, 1868, the State of Maine.

Capital Stock all Paid up. Real Estate unincumbered. ash on hand, in Pank, and in agents hands, nited States Securities

United States Securities, State, City and Town Stocks and Bonds, Bunk and Trust. Co's Stocks, Mortgage Bonds, Lonns on Real Estate, Mutual Insurance Co's. Scrip,

Aggregate Amount at risk, Amount of Premium Notes, Amount of Liabilities for unsettled Losses, A. M. BRADLEY, Agent E. Vassalhoro'.

CHIOCE GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. B. K. BLISS & SON, IMPORTERS AND GROWERS OF

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, ios. 41 Park Row and 151 Nassau St., N. V.

NEWPORT, N. H., Dec. 13, 1867.

**Dear Sir:—La consequence of the sale of my land, and my retiring from agricultural pursuits last sprine, I did not have so great an experience with your new Super-Phosphate as I desired. I tried it only on garden veletables, upon which it had a decided and marked beseficial effect, particularly upon potatoes and c. ra, the effects upon which I was most carcuit to observe. It seems to possess much greater strength than Super-Phosphates which I have heretobre used. Many of my neighbors, who are farmers, used it on a much larger scale, and, as they inform my with excellent results. They pronounce it superior to all other manufactured fertilis resilutations used by them. In that opinion, after an experience of many years with Super-Phosphates, Guano and Poudrette, I fully concur.

Yours respectfully,

Sold at wholesale and retail by C. L. BARTLETT & CO., Boston, Mass. NEWPORT, N. H., Dec. 13, 1867.

ISCONSIN HOP ROOTS.

To supply the great demand among the farmers of Maine, for Hop koots, for transplanting, the ensuing spring, the subscribers have employed an Agent to furnish them with koots by Express, direct from the State of Wisconsin. This Agent will be among their Hop Yards, at the time of taking the same from the grounds and personally attend to the packing and forwarding of them to us—as thereby, only, can we obtain them. fresh, in good order, old of the best quality. The State of Wisconsin, produces the st quality of Hops, raised in the United States, and from actual it the Root proves to be the best anapted for transplanting in oc.

**Reserved and uning transplanting in the most price and the premises, price \$1500.

**Situated in Albion 8 miles from Yairfield village, 3 miles from hims containing 100 acres of god 1 ... sunshly divided into tillage pasture mowing as divod smiles from hims containing 100 acres of god 1 ... sunshly divided into tillage pasture mowing as divod smiles from hims containing 100 acres of god 1 ... sunshly divided into tillage pasture mowing as divod smiles from hims containing 100 acres of god 1 ... sunshly divided into tillage pasture mowing as divod smiles from hims containing 100 acres of god 1 ... sunshly divided into tillage pasture mowing as divod smiles from hims containing 100 acres of god 1 ... sunshly divided into tillage pasture mowing as divod smiles from hims containing 100 acres of god 1 ... sunshly divided into tillage pasture mowing as divod smiles from hims containing 100 acres of god 1 ... sunshly divided into tillage pasture mowing as divod smiles from hims containing 100 acres of god 1 ... sunshly divided into tillage pasture mowing as divided in

Maine.

These-Roots, are received in barrels containing packages sufficient for planting fifty hills each, cut in slips, ready for the ground. Eight hundred hills are accorded to the acre All roots when shipped from our Store, are warracted in good order. As we have already received orders, for several handred acres of these roots, persons desiring them of us must send in their orders, at an early date. We furnished farmers with Roots, who last year realized \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre from their cultivation. HAYFORD & BRADFORD.

Canton, Ozford Co., Feb. 8, 1868.

The very best varieties for this climate.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to a wanting Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines, Currants, Strawberries, &c. that he has a splendid stock the same quality of trees and vines, &r., can be bought in the same quality of shares flowed and a same foot in hight, of shares weather and a same foot in high, of shares weather and a same foot in high, of shares weather and a same foot in high, of shares weather and a same foot in high, of shares weather and a same foot in high, of shares weather and a same foot in high, of shares weather and a same foot in high, of shares weather and a same foot in high, of shares weather and

Amount of contamiding claims adjusted and not due, p. 2,000 to outstanding claims and stated and not due, p. 2,000 to outstanding claims unadjusted, amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts, amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts, amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts, amount of other liabilities. Largest amount insured on any one risk, prest.

Portland, Feb. 10, 1868. KENDALL & WHITNEY. 2m10

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c. MONMOUTH ACADEMY.

EASTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

The Spring Term will commence March 9th, to continue 12 ccks. G. T. FLETCHER, Principal.

EDWARD BALLARD, Superintendent of Common Schools.

Brunswick, Feb. 10, 1868.

3w10

WESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, FARMINGTON, ME.

The Spring Term will begin Feb. 20, under the direction of GEORGE M. GOSS, Principal.

ED WARD BALLIARD, Superintendent of Common Schools.

Brunswick, Feb. 8, 1868.

WILLOW PARK FEMALE
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Westboro', Mass. Dr. J. H. Hero, Proprietor; Prof. Albert
B. Watkins, A. M. Principal; Mrs. A. B. Watkins, Assistant
Principal. Physical Exercise a prominent feature. First term
has reponed most encouragingly. Spring Term Commences MONDAY, March 9. Address for circular as above.
3:10

DR. J. H. HERO.

DISEASES OF THE EYE,

and to all the IMPROVED MODERN OPERATIONS for its re lief. CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Augusta, Feb. 11, 1568. 10 S. S. BROOKS, W. H. BROOKS.

BARRALL'S CORN SHELLER. The best Machine made. Warranted to please. For sale by Feb. 1868. 10 S. S. BROOKS.

I have a valuable Shepherd Dog which I will sell very low if applied for soon Address M. C. FOLSOM, opposite Railroad Depot, Withrop, Me. 2110 SANSON'S MAGNESIUM PENS,

THE GREAT PARM NOT SOLD

THE GREAT PARM NOT SOLD

The product is an experiment and will be charged. It allows the charged of the Lenga, p. Permanent Threat is denote the cause of the Lenga, p. Permanent Threat is denote the cause of the Lenga, p. Permanent Threat is denote the cause of the Lenga, p. Permanent Threat is denote the cause of the Lenga, p. Permanent Threat is denoted the cause of the Lenga, p. Permanent Threat is denoted the cause of the Lenga, p. Permanent Threat is denoted the cause of the Lengal threat the Lengal threat threat

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE FARM OF 22 ACRES FOR SALE. In Farmingdale, at Bowman's Point, one-half mile irom Grant's ship-yard, one and one-half from the city of Gardiner, under a high state of cultivation; well fenced and watered; cuts 14 tons of hay, free from rocks, and can be mowed with a machine. On said farm is wood sufficient for home use. Cottage house, with L, painted and bilinded, und contains eight rooms, a large cellar; wood shed and carriage house, barn \$2 oy 22, in good repair. On the farm is 10 i apple trees, mostly grafted with the choicest varieties; pears plums, cherries, and seven vines of hardy and productive grapes that never fail to get ripe

The location is one of the best in the country. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call, as the farm must be immediately sold. Terms liberal

LEVI M. NELSON.

Farmingdale, Feb. 10, 1368.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated in West Gardiner, at the junction of the Gardiner and Raliowell reads leading to Litchfield. Said farm is in a good locality and contains about \$4 acres of wood and timber, it good loca ity and contains about \$4 acres of wood and timber, it has 2 orchards, mestry engrafted and in a bearing condition. Also 160 young trees in a thriving condition, from one to two years setting, '10 engrafted with choice fruit; there are ten grape vines of different varieties; also, one of the best gardens in town, with twelve plum, cherry and pear trees. The farm is well watered, and buildings good with ample room. The farm has been greatly improved for the last 6 years. There are rich mack deposits handy by which the farm can be in a high state of cultivation.

For further particulars inquire soon of the subscriber on his place.

West Gardiner, Feb. 4th, 1863

**Section 1. **Section 2. **Sec

VALUABLE FARM.

T) LET OR FOR S LE, pleasautiy situated on the Kenne be river opposite the city of Bath, containing is 0 acres or land well wooded with Pine and white oak, has cut 100 tons of nay, has the best of pasture for raising stock herses, being hilly and well watered, timber and wood valued at \$1000. Application for letting must be accompanied by best of references as to character and ability. None others need apply. Terms of sale made easy. Apply on promises to J. A. H. N.D.Y. Woolwich, or to G. C. GOSS, Bath, Maine.

(Late Office of the American Agriculturist),
Also, 23t Main St., Springfield, Mass, would invite attention to the foorte-mth edition of their celebrated Seed Catalogue and Amateur's Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden, just published. It can aim 132 pages of closely printed matter, beautfully litustrated with upwards of One Hundred Engravings, and a Descriptive List et upwards of 2500 varieties of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, and 150 varieties of French Hyprid (Statious and other Summer Flowering Hulls, also, a list of the most select varieties of Small Fruits, Bedding Plants, etc., etc., with exp icit direction for their culture, and much other useful information upon the subject of Gardening generally. A copy will be mail d post-paid to all applicants enclosing 25 cents. Address as above,

B. K. BLISS & SON, 2110

Box 5,712, P. O., N. Y.

Efter From Hon. Edmund Burke,

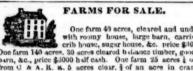
Frank For Salle.

**1000. Application for letting must be accompanied by uses on references as to character and ability. None others need apply. Terms of Sale made easy. Apply at which is the sale made easy. Apply at which is the sale and easy. Apply at the No Y. Woolwich, or to G. C. GOSS, Bath, Maine.

MOUNT SHILOH TO BE LET.

MOUNT SHILOH TO BE LET.

**BOO acres, about 250 acres cleared, situated in Pittsfield, two miles from the village, good soil, good hears and barn with houses for laborers, yields 100 orchard, large lot of manure, well stocked with sheep, earlite, and active men with sufficient means to operate, I will let on advantageous terms for a period of years. Apply at Bath by letter or in person with good references or testimonials stating age, family and means. If not let will sell part or all we will sell part or all we



On the 31st day of Dec. 1867. INCORPORATED MAY, A. D, 1843.

Amount of Capital,
Amount of Capital actually paid in, in cash,
INVESTED IN BANK STOCK. 28,500 00 5,000 00

\$136,000 00 \$140,410 00

NORWAY OATS.

Yielding 100 bushels from 1 of seed. Of a better and nicer quality and superior in all respects to the Common Oat, and yielding 3 times as much. Every farmer needs them, and should procureing the seed at once. 129½ bushels raised the past year from one acre, and only 1½ bushels of seed. Circulars sent to andress, on receipt of stamp. Price, post paid, 85 cents per quart. 42 for 4 lbs. In bulk, at \$3 per peck, and \$10 per bush. Address Hartford, Vermont

H. C. PEASE, General Agent,
Hartford, Vermont
Amount of Fire Risks outstanding, 54 amount of containing claims adjusted and not due,
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,
Amount of containing claims unadjusted,
Amount of containing claims unadjusted,
Amount of containing claims unadjusted,
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,
Amount of other liabilities,

WILLIAM

MONMOUTH ACADEMY.

The Spring term of this institution will commence on Monday the 2nd day of March, 1869 under the instruction of Mr. James Powell, a graduate of Dartmouth College—with sutable assistants Mr. Powell has the reputation of being a fine scholar and a very successful teacher.

TUITION.

Common English, \$3.50; High English, 4.00; Languages, 4.50; Music, 6.00.

Music, 6.00.

Board can be obtained in good families from \$2.50 to 3.00 per week.

Monmouth, Feb. 1865.

Sw10

TOTALES S. FOX, Sec'y.

Monmouth, Feb. 1865.

SW10

TOTALES S. TATES NOR MALES S. TOTALES S. TOTA WELCOME'S Great German Cough Remedy!

It is acknowledged to be the best in the market. Price 35 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, USE WELCOME'S LIVER REGULATOR & DYSPEPTIC CURER! Recommended highly. ALSO, PAIN CURER, DIARRHŒA, SYRUP, JAUNDICE BITTERS.

Oriental Pearl Salve, and Grecian Pile Powders. J. BUXTON, JR., Yarmouth, Me.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail by JOHN P. DEERING, Au2m9

AMERICAN HOUSE.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS
FOR SALE.
Pleasantly situated in Lewiston and Webstor, 8
miles from the city of Lewiston, and one mile from
Crowley's junction, on the main road leading from Lewiston to
Bowdoin-ham, soil and buildings good, and for wood, water and
orchards it is not surpassed by any in the country. Apply to
SAMUEL *OBINSON on the premises.

9w9 SCHOOL BOOKS

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, Asihma, Influen- NEW JOINTED BAR MOWER

ality, braces the Nerves, and regulates the system. Sleeplesses, Irritability, Loss of Eccryy, Loss of Appetite, Pyspepaia Jonstipation, local Weakness, and a general failing of the menta and bodily functions, are the common indications of Nervous Discase. Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator is a complete Siccific for ill these troubles. It is also the best, as it is also the most agree

Remedy for Female Complaints. Ever offered to the public Prostration of Strength. Hysteria—retained, excessive, irregular or painful menses—yiold to its

TO MOTHERS. Mothers! we also commend this NeRVINE for use in the diseases which afflict children while Teething, as certain to afford quick and grateful relief. The stupefying Syrups, of which Opium is the principal ingredient, are dangerous to life, impair the functions of the stomach and bowels, and actually impede the healthy growth of your offspring. To cure wind colic, regulate the bowels, soften the gums, and relieve pain, the NERVINE will always be found also and efficient.

Don't use Anything Else!

To Dod's Nervice contains no OPIUM or other poisonous in-

Dodd's Nervine contains no OPIUM or other poisonous in nt. For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1 per bottle. H. B. STORER & CO., Proprietors, no. 75 Fulton St., New York. 9m5 W. F. CHISAM, MERCHANT TAILOR, Has removed to NEW STORE, 8 doors north of Post (there can be found the most complete assortment of WOOLENS n the city, which will be sold by yard or made into

Ready-Made Clothing ! Made expressly for our trade. FURNISHING GOODS, variety, embracing many goods not to be found in the city.

| Personal attention paid to CUTTING. Cutting done at the control of the control o

W. HUNTINGTON & CO., MEN'S & BOY'S CLOTHING. Woolens, Tailor's Trimmings,

nonce.

Remember the place, S doors no th of Post Office, next cros Bros. Periodical Depot, Water Street, Augusta. 49

AND Gents Furnishing Goods at WHOLESALE. AGENTS for the NE PLUS ULTRA PAPER COLLAR CO.,

And Singer.s Celebrated Sewing Machines S. W. HUNTINGTON & CO., Near Cor. Bridge and Water Streets, 43 DRO BONO PUBLICO. The only Store in Augusta

WHERE YOU CAN BUY GROCERIES at the following Cash Prices, vizt Best Oolong Tea,
Good

Nice Molasses,
Good Syrup,
Downers' Kerosene Oil,
Northern Lard,
Clear Salt Pork,
Pure Java Coffice,
Good Raisins,
&c.

Every Article Warranted. CROCKERY & GLASS WARE. Water St., nearly Opposite Post Office, MARSHALL WHITHED.

SYLVESTER, BARKER BROS.
The undersigned having opened a new Grocery Store at No. 3, Granite Hall Block offer to the public a new and fresh stock of Groceries, Flour Crockery, Glass and Wooden Ware. The best of Sugars, Teas and other articles for family use as i.w as they can be purchased elsewhere:—Japan Teas, \$1.15 to \$1.30; Ootong, \$1.10 to \$1.20; Souchong, \$1.

The putronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Cash paid for Country Producs.

SYLVESTER, BARKER BROS.

Augusta, Nov. 4, 1807.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS AND CATARRH. DR. CARPENTER, THE OCULIST AND AURIST,

oses his pratice at the U.S. Hotel, Portland the 26th inst He in be consulted at the BANGOR HOUSE, Bangor, \$75 PER MONTH.

Agents Wanted
To introduce to every housekeeper in the County, the universal

WEIGHING AND MEASURING OUP.
(Patented, Nov. 5th, 1868.) It weighs, measures without weights, springs or lever from 1 oz. to 2 pounds, and measures from a gill to a quart, and is sold but a triffe above that of an ordinary dipper. Address V. C. TARBOX, P. O. Box, No. 11, Gardmer, Me.

The undersigned, of Boston, intends visiting this city every three months to Tune and Kepair Pianos.

The written orders sent through Post Office in care of Prof. M. Mittiken, Granite Biock, or to Mr. Hooper, at the Augusta House.

Augusta, Dec. 28th, 1867.

R. II HOOPER.

10c4*

JOHN G. WIGHT, A. M., Principal.

Competent Assistants secured for the various Departments. Text
Books furnished by the Principal at Portland Prices. Board in
the vicinity at reasonable rates.

North Bridgton, Jan. 28, 1868. TRUE'S POTATO PLANTER.

The Spring Term will commence Monday, Feb. 17, 1868, and continue eleven Weeks.
Tultion: Primary Department, (per term), \$3.00 Common English, \$3.50; Higher English, 4.00; Languages, \$5.09. ELIZA C. BOWERS, A. B., Principal. Belgrade, Jan. 20, 1863. 3t8 PER ORDER TRUSTEES.

Lancets, Hypodermic Syringes, Atemizers, Pocket Cases, Pessaries, Cupplug Glasses, Oxtheters, Sounds Speculums, Caustic Holders, Lint, Silk, &c., &c. For sale by CHAS. K. PART-BIDGE, Druggist and Apothecary Augusta.

A GENTS WANTED:

LLOYD'S \$100.000. REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA are just out; only \$3. 5,000,000 names on them "How to canvass well" sent. Ladies and men

PHYSICIAN AND S

PHYSICIAN AND S \$20 a day made. 119* J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt St., New York. FREEDOM NOTICE. This certifies that I have given to my son Wilbert Hatch his ime during the remainder of his minority, and I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

HIRAM HATCH.

SOAP. For \$1 I sell 25 cakes of Colgate's Pure Glycerine or Honey Boap, or 5 Cakes for 25 cents. Larger quantities at even less prices. 0 CHAS K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist.

Can be found all of Dr. S. S. Fitch's Family Medicines.

F. W. KINSMAN,

cowbif Next door to Pierce Bros. THE UNIVERSAL SAFETY MATCH.



WOOD'S MOWERS. BEFORE THE GREAT IMPROVEMENT. Were awarded the First Prize, by the Royal Agricultural Society of England (Quad

al Exhibition Medal London, 1862. AFTER THE IMPROVEMENT. First Prize by the Royal Agricultural Society of England Quadrennial Trial), 1865.

First prize at the United States National Agricultural Society, First prize at the United States National Agricultural Society, at every trial when competing.

International Exhibition Medal, Public, 1865.
Exposition Universelle Medal, Paris, 1867.
Considerring the magnitude and importance of these occasions—the prizes mentioned were awarded at trials—the great trials of the world, where these machines have competed with the leafing machines of every country, the argument strikes the more forcibly, catablishing their superiority over all others.

Combining light draught, close cutting, simplicity in construction, portability, &c. They are uncaqualled.

FARMERS ATTENTION!

NOW OR EVER MANUFACTURED AND SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, Lately Improved and Patented. HERBERT & HAIRSTON,

THE BEST FERTILIZER!

ANDREW COE, BALTIMORE, MD. Every Barrel and Bag Warranted. Price in Boston, \$60.00 per ton. Send for a Book of Testimonials. Sold at Wholesale ar C. L. BARTLETT & CO.,

PERTILIZERS: pibers are now prepared to fill orders for CUMBERLAND Raw Bone Phosphate of Lime!!

Bradley's, Coe's & Lloyd's Phosphate! -ALSO-Lodi and Essex Poudrette, AT MANUPACTURERS' PRICES. KENDALL & WHITNEY, PORTLAND, ME.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF \$5 PER TON.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. Scaled proposals will be received at the Office of David Cargill, Insurance agent, Granite Block, Augusta, up to Feb. 20th, for furnishing labor, material, mechanical workmanship, &c, required in taking down certain parts, moving, enlarging and theroughly rebuilding the Baptist Chuach Edifice in Augusta.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids unless deemed entirely satisfactory.

The plans and specifications can be examined at the Office of the Architect J. C. Tiebetts, E-q., Hunt's Block, Water St., by whom all needful information will be given.

L. PARSONS,

A. W. PHILBROOK,
HIRAM REED.
CHAS HAMLEN.

CHAS. HAMLEN, ELISHA PINKHAM, Augusta, Jan. 29th, 1868. 1868. "EXCELLENT" 1868.

Patent Hot-Air and Ventilated Oven COOKING STOVE, "EXCELLENT"—FOR BAKING,
"EXCELLENT"—FOR PRODUCT,
"EXCELLENT"—FOR DUBABILITY
"OR RE FOUND. For Coal or Wood. For sale by E. D. NORCROSS, Agent,

No. 1, Smith's Block, Augusta. DIRIGO BUSINESS COLLEGE. LOCATED CORNER OF WATER AND OAK STREETS. Augusta, Maine. Designed for the benefit of those who wish to obtain a th

TERMS. Life Scholarship for Practical Business Course, for same, including higher English, Common English, three months, Penmanship, three months (day and evening), nography, full course, Phonograj. 19, full course,

Instruction given in Languages to all who desire it.

Lectures are given each week before the School. Students admitted at any time.

SESSIVAS from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Evening Sessions Monday, Wednesday and Friday, commencing at 7 o'clock.

For further information address either of the undersigned.

H. F. WOOD, A. B., President.

D. M. WAITT, Secretary.

A PINE ASSORTMENT OF DRY AND PANCY GOODS. FALL & WINTER TRADE,
Which we are Selling at

Please call and examine before purchasing, At No. 5 North's Block. FOWLER, HAMLEN & SMITH. Howe sewing machines. For Family Sewing and Manufacturing.

THE GOLD MEDAL At the Paris Exposition. PLUMMER & WILDER, GENERAL N. E. AGENTS, No. 59 Bromfield Street, Boston

DORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, RPFICIENCY, DURAEILITY AND ECONOMY, with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application Address
6m49 J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass. DAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

S. PAGE & CO.,
No. 2 Kennebec Row, Hallowell, Maine,
offer at low prices 5 tons pure Ground White Lead, 3 tons No. 1
pure Ground White Lead, 1000 gallons Linsced Oil, 300 gallons
Coach and Furniture Varnish; and a general assertment of other
Paints. They also have for sale 300 tons GROUND PLASTER, for farming purposes, also 2 tons OIL MEAL for cattle. May 7, 1867. E. W, WHITEHOUSE,

AND PATENT ACENT,

For Augusta and vicinity, connected with Gec. E. Brown, selicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. Persons wishing to make
application for letters patent, caveste carefully written, inquiries
ma'e into delayed and rejected cases, appeals managed, and any
business connected with the Patent Office, can have the same
promptly attended to, at the office of E. W. WHITEHOUSE,
corner of Bangor and Cony Streets, east aide, Augusts, Mc. 62tf

IMPROVED FOR 1863.

Saves the labor of 12 to 20 men. It has received the Grand Silver Medal of the American Institute, and first premiums at the New York and Vermont State Fairs, the New England Fair, International Fair at Norristown, Pa., and several others. It is recommended by S. E. Todd, Agricuttural Editor, of N. Y. Timez, J. Harris, writer of "Walks and Talks" in the American Agricutturist, and many others in every section of the Union, who have used them. Orders for Machines promptly filled. Western States for sale. Send stamps for panchiet.

Stf. J. L. TRUE, Benton, Me.

After having twenty five years experience in Bee-keeping, and having from the Italian bees over the native bees. I am now prepared to furnish full swarms with moveable comb hives. Also, shall be prepared after June Ist, 1868, to furnish Extracts, Pure Spices, Gelatine, Malzena, Farina, Citron, Tamarinds, Pure Cream Tartar, Pure Soda, Prof. Horsford's Self-Raising Bread Preparation, or Cream Tartar Substitute, Pare Black and White Pepper, Pure Cayenes, English Gherkin Pikking Black and White Pepper, Pure Cayenes, English Gherkin Pikking Riches, Fice Mustard Flour in bulk Olive Oil resh and sweet for table use, Sage, Tapicca, Arrow Root, &c., &c.

PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' COO.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Residence on Green Street, Opposite the Methodist Church. I have for sale thoroughbred Short Horn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, of various ages, bred from differ of dairy stock; also, Cotswold buck, pure bred folk boars fit for service. I shall also keep one of each kind for service at my place this season, on Cross's Hill.

Vamalbor., Nev. 20, 1807. 51 WARREN PERCIVAL.

THE MOST VALUAGLE, RELIABLE AND CHEAPEST FERTILIZER KNOWN.

ALL THE RELIABLE

AT CITY DRUG STORE,

THROUGH TICKETS

-VIA THE Grand Trunk Railway, For reliable information or Tickets, call at the

SENERAL TICKET OFFICE Portland & Kennebec R. R., Augusta, Me., od at the principal stations on the line of the Portland and Ken 7 J. W. CLAPP, Agent. Winter Arrangement. Nov. 11, 1867 PORTLAND & KENNEBEC R. R.

Winter Arrangement. Nov. 11, 1867
Passenger Train for Portland and Boston leaves Augusta deily at 11 A. M., and on Mondays only, at 5.30 A. M., for Waterville, Skowhegan and Bangor deily, at 4.10 P. M. Trains are due at Augusta from Bangor. &c., at 10 8 A. M., from Portland and Augusta from Portland and Boston leave Augusta from Portland and Boston leave Augusta deily at 5.15 and 9.00; for Skowhegan deily at 1.30 P. M.
Fare as low by this route to Lewiston, Waterville, Kendall'a Mil's and Bancor, as by the Maine Central Road; and tiekets purchased in Boston for Maine Central Sations are good for a passage on this line.

Passengers for Bangor, Newport, 4c., will purchase tickets to Kendall's Mills only, and after taking the cars of the Portland and Kennebec Road, the Conductor will farroish tickets, and make the fare the same through to Portland or Boston as vie the Maine Central Road.

zentra Road.

Stages leave Kendall's Mills, Skowhegan, Vassalboro', Augusta and Bath, for the principal towns North and East on their routes.

Augusta, Nov. 5 1867.

W. HATCH. Sup't. PORTLAND & NEW YOR
Steamship Company.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE. The splendid and fast Steamer Dirigo, Capt H. SHERWOOD, and Franconia. Capt. W. W. SHERWOOD, will, until farther and Franconia. Capt. W. W. Sherwoos, will, until farther notice, run as follows:
Leave Gait's wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SAT-UEDAY, at 4 P M., and leave Pier 38 East River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATUEDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage, in State Boom, \$6 00. Cabin passage, \$5.00. Meals extra.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor. Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.
For freight or p-sage apply to
EMERY & FOX, Gait's Wharf, Portland.
J. F. AMES, Fier 38 East River.

1y2

GRAPES! GRAPES!! GRAPES! GRAPES!!

Very best Varieties for this Climate.

CONCORD, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, DELAWARE, DIANA, ADIRONDAC, IONA &c., &c.

All are fond of this luscious and delicate fruit, and every one
who has a spot of land should and will raise it when he can procure the Vines at Nursery Wholesale prices.

Now is the time to prepare for Spring Planting; secure your
Vines at once, at the extreme low prices that defy competition,
and place these splendid Vines within the reach of every one who
has a garden.

The subscribers would respectfully announce to all wanting
Grape Vines the coming Spring, that they have on hand a large
and splendid stock of the popular hardy varieties, which they
offer absolutely at Narsery Wholesale Pricesa.

They have also a small but choice stock of WHIFE GRAPE
and CHERRY CURRANTS, and GOOSEBEBRIES, which they
offer at prices correspondingly low

The attention of ail, and especially Nurserymen and Dealers is
invited. Great inducements are offered to clubs. Send for price
circular containing : ubrates.

TyThey have for sale at their Nursery, a fine stock of all the
leading varieties of Appe. Trees.

Dou't forget to write in season, to

R. G. & G. H. CHASE.

Don't forget to write in season, to R. G. & G. H. CHASE,

FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm owned by the late Dr. J. M. MILLIKEN, in Scarboro'. Said Farm is situated on the
main road leading from Saco to Portland, within 1 mile of the
Depot and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ miles of Old Orchard Beach. It comprises about
200 acres: woodland, tilinge, pasturage and marsh—is in excelleut order; as age also the buildings, consisting of a substantial
brick house, with all farming conveniences, ample bara woodshed, &c, and a good well of water. There are two fine orchards
with choice varieties of apples, pears and grapes.

This Farm will be sold entire or in lots, to suit purchasers. It is
a desirable location for a Physician, or for any one wishing for a
pleasant country residence.

For further particulars inquire of Hon. Seth Scamman, Scarboro', or on the premises of

W. B. MILLIKEN.

Jan. 25th, 1808.

AUGUSTA HOUSE, State Street, Augusta, Me. WILL BE RE-OPENED JUNE 1st, 1867. J. H. KLING, Proprietor.

Transient rates from \$2 to \$2.50 per day. Free carriage to and from the cars and boats. FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the well known
The subscriber offers for sale the well known
Vance Farm, situated on the road from Rendfield
Lorner to Kent's Hill, containing about 125 acres of excellent
land sultably divided into mowing, pasture tillage and wood land,
with buildings of overy description for a first class farm Anyone in want of such a farm will do well to examine this before
purchasing. For particulars call on the subscriber on the premites, or Iton. A. P. MORRILL, at the Factory Office.

Readfield, Nov. 12, 1867. 50tf JOHN O. DEARRORN.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated I mile from South China Village, containing 150 acres with good buildings; cuts this season about 4f tons of hay. It has pasture enough for 26 head of cattle; large wood lot of young and old growth (ship timber &c..); also, a good orchard, an inexhaustable supply of muck within 100 rods of the barn; farm is in good condition, well fenced and well watered. For terms apply to GEO. E. WEEKS, Sept. 24, 1807. 431 Office over Post Office, Augusta, Me.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in North Vassalboro', about \$ of a mile Last of Lang's Factory, containing 50 acres of land divided into tilling, pasture and wood sufficient for fuel, with dwelling house, those and carriage house, two large harms and two wells of water; also adjoining 80 acres with 1200 to 1800 oords of word, some pine and hemlock timber and a good lot of cedar. Will self separate or all together, inquire of DEANE PRAY, Augusta, Me. The subscriber offers for sale his house and store, situated in the seuth part of Rumford, at the foot of Zircon mountain about one mile frem the Zircon Rouse. The lot comprises one aere of land on which the buildings are situated, is in a good state of cuttivation and has on it six young apple trees, and a good well of soft water. The above stand is well situated for trade, and if desirable, more land can be had cheap and near by. For information apply to Chas. For, hast Rumford or to the subscriber at West Summer.

Dec. 5th, 1867.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY. Hogic's Ennmel Complexion Powders. New, slegant and harmless. Unequasted for the torist or the nursery. Price 50 cents. Mystikos., or Bogic's Mystic Hair Tists. Any shade. No washing. One preparation. All annoyances of old-fashloned hair dye avoided. Price \$1.50 and \$1.00 Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, for dressing the hair, his Electric Hair Dye, and Wigs and Hair work, surpass all others. W. BOGLE, 202 Washington St., Boston.

COUGH MEDICINES. Hungarian Balsam, West's Botanic Balsam, Coe's Balsam, Warren's Balsan, Hall's Balsam, Allen's Lung Balsam, Balsam Wild Cherry, Cherry Poctoral, Wood's Lung Balsam, Arabian Balsam, Pulmouary Balsam, &c.. for sale at FULLER'S Drug

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

A LARGE ASORTMENT Or Thermometers, just received from the manufacturer for sale by E. FENNO & SON. HAIR RESTORERS. Hall's. Clock's, Tebbett's, Knowle's, Emith's, Mrs. Allen's, Webster's, Ring a Ambrosia, Sterling's Ambrosia, Cocosine, Cocos-nut Cresm, Cocos-Castorine, Hovey's Bakm, Hair Olls and Pom-ades, for sale at FULLER'S Drug Store.

Of Books and Fancy Goods for the Holidays, for rale by
1 E. FENNO & SON.

Wanted to engage in a business, during the Fall and Winter, paying from \$150 to \$200 per mosth. Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & Co., 3m51* No. 614 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 10 State St. Boston, Mass.

PARMERS AND FARMER'S SONS.

AT PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE

Is the finest assortment in this city of Hair Brushes, Clothes, Teeth and Nail Brushes Pomades, Hair Oils and Restorers, La-bios and other choice Perfumeries, and every thing of Tollet and faucy goods usually kept by Druggists, SOLD LOW. 4sf Young Bull "BUCKEYE" thoroughbred Ayrehire, I year old next May, by Tam O'Shanter on one side, Suco 2d, Davis Bull (Imported), Duke of Portland, on the other.

Orland, Jan. 24, 1868.

F. BUCK.

The subscriber having lost a VALISE containing Women's Wearing Apparel, between Gardiner and Cooper's Mills.

The finder will be well rewarded by giving information to the owner, or leaving the same at the Post Office at Cooper's Mills.

Jefferson, January, 1863.

348 BUTH A. DUNTON.

W. L. THOMPSON, M. D.,

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Oct. 15. 1867.

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THESE Manufactures, to which FIRST FREMIUMS have been awarded by the chief Institutes and Fairs of the Union, and at the PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1867, are an excellent diet for children, invalids and persons in health, allay rather than induce the nervous excitement attendant upon the use of tea or coffee, and are recommended by the most eminent physicians.

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1,000 persons cured and saved from a premature grave, within

BEST MACHINE EVER INVENTED,

First Prize by the N. E. Agric'l Society,

sumplive to award the prize to classe of the competing.

The committee have since, however, made such careful examination of the everal machines as has enabled them to determine their relative merits, and cheerfully award the first prize to the Ames Plow Company, of Boston, Mass., for the Perry Mower, as combining in their judgment, more points of practical excellence than any other machine exhibited.

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THE BLUE-COATS.

H. L. DUNCKLEE'S

Gry was more on alrest with symple (than the starts, law operations in the starts) and the starts of A Menl of 8 or 10 varieties cooked over one hole of a Stove or Range in half the time I can be done by any other process.

Puddings, Cake, or Bread cooked at the same time, over Meats. Poultry, Pointoes, Cabbage, Turnips, Beets and Onions, without partaking of the flavor of these vegetables.

This apparatus condenses its own steam during the cooking, and all the juices and flavor concentrated in the lower vessel make a delicious soup by the addition of a little easoning.

This steamer has the advantage over all others, by having each part made so it can be deteched and cleaned from all the impurities or deposits arising faom cooking.

A single Bonsii Gas Burner will do the work of a 50 dollar stove.

man, sir. She sews on our buttons (laughter,) she Nine Per Cent. upon the Investment. mends our cloths (laughter), she ropes us in at the church fairs; she confides in us; she tells us whatever she can find out about the little private affairs of the neighbors; she gives us good advice and plenty of it; she gives us a piece of her mind sometimes—and sometimes all of it; she sooths our aching brows; she pass our achiever, ourse acceptable in the private will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by press Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express to any address in the United States, at our cost bears our chileren—ours as a general thing. In all the relations of life, sir, it is but just and a graceful Information, Descriptive Pam phiets, Naps, &c., farnished on ap plication at the of the office Railroad Company, tribute to woman to say of her that she is a brick.

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Why will people pay \$50 or \$100 for a Sewing Machine, when \$25 will buy a better one for all tractical purposes. Notwith-united by when \$25 will buy a better one for all tractical purposes. Notwith-united by when \$25 will buy a better one for all tractical purposes. Notwith-united by when \$25 will buy a better one for all tractical purposes. Notwith-united by when \$25 will buy a better one for all tractical purposes. Notwith-united by when \$25 will buy a better one for all tractical purposes. Notwith-united by when \$25 will buy a better one for all tractical purposes. Notwith-united by when \$25 will buy a better one for all tractical purposes. Notwith-united by will people pay \$50 or \$100 for a Sewing Machine, when \$25 will buy a better one for all tractical purposes. Notwith-united by w

I repeat, sir, that in whatsoever position you place a woman she is an ornament to society and a treasure to the world. As a sweetheart she has few equals and no superiors (laughter;) as a cousin she is convenient; as a wealthy grandmother, with an incurable distemper, she is precious; as a wet nurse she has no equal among men! (Laughter.)

What, sir, would the people of the earth be without woman? * * * They would be scarce, sir—almighty scarce! Then let us cherish her—let us protect her—let us give her our support, our encourage.

A weekly paper, the only political journal in the country demanding the right of Sauffrage for Woman in the Reconstruction. BLIZ.BETH CADY STANTON, PARK-ER PILLSBUKY, Editors.

TERMS.—\$2.0. per Annum in advance. Ten names and \$20 will entitle the sender to one copy free. SUSAN B. AN-THONY, Publisher, 37 Park Row, Room 17, New York. 48

Dill is about 14, do you think he can lick you?

Please send the money, and believe me your affection at son.

H. M. WILKINS.

And no money required in advance. Again.

Talmudic Proverbs.

Twain paused, looked inquiringly at his hearers, and remarked that the applause should come in at this point. It came in. Mr. Twain resumed his culogy.)

point. It came in. Air. Twain resumed his eulogy.)
Look at the noble names of history! Look at Cleopatra!
look at Desdemonia! look at Florence Nightingale! look
at Joan of Arc! look at Lucretia Borgia! (Disapprobation expressed. "Well," said Mr. Twain, scratching his head doubtfully, "suppose we let Lucretia
slide.") Look at Joyce Heth! look at Mother Eve!
(Cries of "Oh!" 'YOh!") Ven peed prot look at her

"I scarcely know the whole story myself; but it "And what harm can you do his lordship by going?

By George, a man should not leave a girl for ten or twelve weeks in such an inexplicable manner, and then expect her to live like a nun! Rutherford is unreasonable!"

Ly was silent, for I did not chose to join Guy in the state of the state o able!"
I was silent, for I did not chose to join Guy in abusing my betrothed.
'I suppose he thinks it would look odd," I said after a pause; "and perhaps it would; but I am very sorry. Will you tell Mrs. Deveril, and say also that Lord Rutherlard gave him a flat contradiction, declaring it was false; and you may guess the rest."

Even when the gates of prayer are shut in heaven, those of tears are open.—When the righteous dies, it is the earth that loses. The lost jewel will always be those of tears are open.—When the righteous dies, it is the earth that loses. The lost jewel will always be a jewel, but the possessor who has lost it, well may he weep.—Life is the shadow of a bird in its flight—away flies the bird and there is neither bird nor shadow.—The reward of good works is like dates; sweet and ripening late.—Love your wife like yourself, honor her more than yourself.—Let the honor of thy neighbor be to thee like thine own. Rather be thrown into a fiery furnace than bring any one to public shame.—Hospitality is the most divine part of worship.—Four shall not enter paradise: the scoffer, the liur, the hypocrite, and the slanderer.—To slander is to murder.—When the thief has no opportunity of stealing, he considers himself an honest man.—If thy friends agree in calling thee an ass, go and get a halter around thee.—Thy friend has a friend, and thy friend's friend has a friend; be discreet.—The dog sticks to you on account of the crumbs in your pocket.—The camel wanted to have horns, and they took away his ears.—The soldiers fight, and the kings are the heroes.—When the ox is down many are the butchers.—Descend a step in choosing a wife; mount a step in choosing a friend.—If there is anything bad about you, say it yourself.—No man is to be made responsible for words which he utters in his grief.—He who is ashamed will not easily commit sin. There is a great difference between him who is ashamed before others.—It is a good sign in man to be capable of being ashamed.—One contritien in man's heart is better than many flagellations.—Quarterly Review.

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Leaf, Flower and Pruit of the Cocca, with a pod opened.

Cocca Paste. Homeopathic Cocca, Cocca Shells, Cracked Cocca, &c.

For sale by the principal Grocers in the United States.

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SYMMES' CATARRH RECIPE AND MEDICINE.

Call and read their letters, or send a three cent postage stamp
for a printed sheet of them. More or less letters, announcing
cures, and offering the most grateful thanks, are being received
nearly every d-y. I do nek know that it it ever failed to cure
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for the cure of Catarrh, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption.
It is a preventive as well as a cure, and gives immediate relief in
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Barburr's Lovo Coffer." This Coffee is reasted, ground, and ace-tied "hermeticality." under letters patent from the U. S. Government Al. the "aroma" is saved, and the coffee presents a rich, givesy appearance. Every family should use it, as it is 15 to 20 per cent stronger than other pure pure "Coffee." One can in every wenty contains a \$1 Greenbick. For sale everywhere. If your grocer does not keep this coffee, and will not get it for you, send y-ur orders direct to the factory B. T. BABITT, Nos. 64 to 74 Washington St., N. V.

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SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU

ONLY SURE REMEDY Kidney Diseases Rheumatic Difficulties, and Disorder arising from Excesses of any kind.

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For Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, So of the Lungs, Whooring-cough, Croup, Asthma, Canker, &c. Price, 50 Cents.

Probate Aotices.

KENN'S BORGON, Register.

KENN'EBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1868
WILLIAM H MESERVEY, administrator on the Estate of Bonjamin F. Hatch, late of Windsor, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDSRED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of February next, in the Maine Farm er, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend a at Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Burror, Register.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....in Probate court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1868.

JUSIAH MORRILL, Executor of the last will and testament of Vashit A. Bradley, late of Vicina, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERIO, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate them to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Burror, Register.

Poetrn.

BROKEN THREADS. I. As the shuttle swiftly flies Back and forth before our eyes, Blending with its fingers light, Warp and woof, till they unite In a fabric good and strong, Let us hear the weaver's song.

II.

III. Weaving in life's busy loom-

Weaving in here only isom— Mingling sunshine with the gloom— Warp and woof of deeds we blend Till life's fabric has an end; Broken threads how oftwe find Burdening the noble mind.

Broken threads in life abound, In each station they are found; May Faith's kind and friendly hand Help us to adjust the strand, That when life's last tide shall ebb There shall be a perfect web.

Our Story-Teller.

MY AUNT'S PEARL RING.

"That pearl ring, Mabel,-you prefer that to all the others?"

I fancied my aunt spoke in a slightly regretful tone, although she had emptied the contents of her jewel-casket into my lap so carlessly, and bid me seelect the trinket which should be her gift to me on my approaching wedding-day.
"You know I have a strange fancy for pearls, aunt

"You know I have a strange fancy for pearls, aunt; but if you have the slightest affection for this ring I would not take it for worlds; and indeed," I added se ting the delicate little circlet aside, and turning to its more glittering fellows, "I dare say I can find what pleases me equally amidst such a collection."

But with a little hasty movement my aunt threw it back, saying, "No, no, my dear; if you like it, take it. I have no affection for it. But I should like to it. I have no affection for it. But I should like to tell its history. I am not sure that you will think it an auspicious bridal gift when you know all about it—and me. If you can draw any lesson for your own guidance in life from what I shall say, do; and then,

was very handsome when I was of your age, Ma bel; I was, moreover, accomplished; and having lived a good deal with a fashionable cousin in London, I had a good deal with a fashionable cousin in London, I had acquired all the polish of manner, at least, which the habitual contact of good society gives. So when on one of my rare visits home I met and became engaged to Lord Rutherford, the possessor of Rutherford Park no one was very much surprised, except, perhaps, my-

Your mother was many years my senior, and though an angel in disposition, she had never been remarka-ble for beauty; neither was she accomplished; and she therefore regarded me as a marvel, and thought no position too high for me to aspire to. My father shared her enthusiasm, and the consequence was, when I occasionally spent a month or two at the quiet country rectory, I was treated as a kind of divinity by my own family, and feted and admired as a superior being by the quiet neighbors.

In justice to myself, however, I must say that al-

though naturally enough I am willing and pleased to be flattered, my head, was not altogether turned by it; and I had acquired enough worldly knowledge in my London experience to know that beauty was not the sole charm by which husbands were to be won, especially noble husbands,—or fate ruled. And wnen, therefore, Lord Rutherford asked me to be his wife, I was very much delighted and certainly a little sur I accepted him without a moment's hesitation; or rather, I should say, I accepted his coronet and for-tune; for of himself, except as a necessary appendage to those desirable blessings, I thought nothing. He was dark, and stern, and rather cold in manner;

and certainly had he been a simple nobody I should never have dreamed of prefering him to a light-hearted captain of drogoons who happened to be staying in the neighborhood, and who for some time had been paying me devoted attention.

Guy Deveril was one of those men to whom the Guy Deveril was one of those men to whom the term "fascinating" may be truly applied. He certainly thoroughly understood the art of making himself agreeable; and if he did not win hearts quite so quickly or constantly as he fancied, he won without difficulty those first vivid fancies which a little con-

stancy on his part could soon have made firm, even fierce, love.

I certainly liked Guy better than Lord Rutherford, and it was rather a trial at first to have to give him kept me firm for the first few days, and then gradual

worthy of him.

I was clever after a style of my own, and perhaps really more acute in my appreciation of character than Lord Rutherford, and I clearly saw that he did not comprehend me. I saw that he worshipped rather some ideal standard of female perfection which he imagined

The more I was with him, too, the higher grew this

ceive him, but at the same time I was afraid of his suddenly becoming aware of my inferiority and ceasing his devoted worship.

In spite of my disquietude, however, the courtship proceeded very quietly for some weeks, and things were advancing satisf-actorily towards the consummation of all our hopes. The wedding-day was fixed, my trousseau was nearly ready, the scjourn for the honey moon decided on, and as far as human ken could reach nothing appeared which could possibly interfere with the event which was to place a coronet on my brow and make me the wife of dark, stern Eustace Rutherford.

[My auut paused a moment, and looking dreamily out over the distant scene of orchard and garden, dimly glimmering in the last faint rays of the red sunset, sighed sadly.]

I could almost fancy that figure pacing there beneath on the lawn, and pausing every now and then to look at this window, was that of Eustace Rutherford. It at this window, was that of Eustace Rutherford. It was just such an evening, I remember, when as I sat there on that seat, Mabel, over which hangs that rich laburnum, I was suddenly startled by Eustace's hurrying up in a breathless state, and seizing my hand, exclaiming, "Magdalen, I must leave you; my mother has been taken dangerously ill, and I must go to her. I have only an instant to say good bye, but I will write," and then, before I could say a word, he had kissed me hastily, and was gone.

the news to my sister Alice.
"This is indeed sad. Poor Eustace! He loves his "This is indeed sad. Poor Eustace! He loves his mother so devotedly" she exclaimed simply. "Yes," I answered; "and it will put off our marriage for—Heaven knows how long."

Ah, in my selfishness I was a true prophetess.

Alice looked up gravely. "That should scarcely be your first thought, Magdalen."

"I know it ought not; but, I'm not a good young person like you, Ally, and,—besides I'm in love, you

person like you, Ally, and,—besides I'm in love, you know, "I replied lightly, as I was wont to do when I felt I ought to be ashamed of myself; and then I sat down to the piano and began dashing off a brilliant

down to the planto and began dashing on a british waltz, till my sister's light hand laid upon my shoulder suddenly checked me.

"Don't play now, Magdalen; come to tea and calm yourself a little," she said. You are unwise to give way to such excitable moods; Lord Rutherford is not the nature to stand it."

"I know that and I do not include in them before "I know that, and I do not indulge in them before "But if you allow this habit to grow, when you are married you will not find the restraint easy," she exclaimed.
"I shall not trouble myself then; my husband must take me for what I am," was my reply.

I needed not Alice's firm "You are very wrong,

Magdalen," to make me aware of the fact; but some-how that evening I felt as if some great pressure had how that evening I felt as if some great pressure had been taken off me, and my own true nature, evil though it might be, would out.

I went out again into the garden, to avoid continuing the conversation, and to calm myself.

The next day I watched anxiously for a letter,—for, truth to teil, I was particularly anxious that my wedding should take place at the time named, and if Lady Rutherford died I knew this could not be. But to my supported the state of the latter for a coule of days and surprise Eustace did not write for a couple of days, and then only a hurried note to say his mother continued

return.

I was disappointed; but at the same time I knew Lord Rutherford's cold nature, and I therefore comforted myself with the thought that he probably had not the gift of warm love-letter writing. I was naturally of a lively disposition, and putting the epistle in my deek, I certainly troubled myself but little about it, turning my attention to such amusements as Eustace's absence now gave me leasure to join in.

Instead of continuing myself to the rectory garden, I went visiting amongst the neighboring families,—and alas for my weakness and idleness!—again fell into the company of Guy Deveril. Since my engagement to Lord Rutherford I had done my best to avoid Captain Deveril, feeling that it was better for my own happiness and also more pleasant to Eustace, who, though he would not stoop to outward demonstration of jealoury, was one who I knew would brook no rival. Now that I had nothing to do, however, no one to be with me constantly, the temptation was too great for me to resist, and insentily.

hours hard labor I laid a costume out before Alice's wondering eyes which even she declared would make me the belle of the fetc.

You will think me very foolish, Mabel, but do you know I dreamt of that dress? I longed to wear it as eagerly as any village school-girl longs to put an her new bonnet. You may conceive, then, my disappointment when, on the eve of the fair, I received a letter from Eustace, which at first sight seemed to make the pleasure impossible. It was a long letter, filled with accounts of his mother's health, and his own intense anxiety to get over the next few days, during which a crisis was expected to take place in the disease; but in a short postscript he said, "I have been asked to patronize the charity fair at Little Denton. I will send you £10 as my contribution. Of course under our present circumstancas you cannot be expected to appear at such a place."

That was all. He seemed to consider it a matter of course that while his mother lay dying I should never dream of appearing in any public place of amusement. To make such a request as a favor granted to himself would have appeared like an insult to my good feeling and good taste.

But instead of arguing in this way, I exclaimed, "How selfish lovers! Eustace expects me to feel as much for his mother, as he does! Absurd!"And then crumpling up the letter, I dashed down stairs to stop Guy Deveril, who happened at that moment to be passing the garden gate and casting looks at my window, to tell him that after all I must give up the anticipated pleasure; and also to ask him to make my excuses to his cousin for deserting her party after so short a notice.

"Give up the fair!" exclaimed Captain Deveril. Why Magdalen, whatever spirit of change has sair.

"Give up the fair!" exclaimed Captain Deveril. Why Magdalen, whatever spirit of change has sair.

always meaningly silent whenever his name was men-

"It is," she answered faintly. "O Magdalen, what hotice, "Give up the fair!" exclaimed Captain Deveril. "Why, Magdalen, whatever spirit of change has seized on you?" "I have been foolish I know; but,—" "Worse, worse!" she exclaimed. "You have been fouly in the exclaimed of the control of th Guy never spoke against Eustace to me; but he was what has occurred."

better; and when she said to me, "I suppose, Maggy you are quite roolly for to-more," I answers a min ply, "Yes; quite."

Wel, Mabel, I went to that fete, and I confess I enjoyed it. My disposition was one which thoroughly sounded in my ears conscience had no chance of being heard. I was the handsomest girl there; and Guy, prond of being my chosen cavalier, was as devoted as I could possibly desire. Indeed that day he wentured on more downright leve-making than had over before attempted; and he gave me to underdest the state of the

Wheresover you place women, sir-in whatever position or estate-she is an ornament to that place she occupies, and a treasure to the world. (Here Mr.

(Great laughter.)

newspaper correspondents club. (Laughter, groans, hisses, cries of "Put him out." Mark looked around "Singing Pilgrim" "Musical Leaves," placidly upon his excited audiences and resumed:)
I repeat, sir, that in whatsoever position you place

bigher, he declared that you were his gage d'amour ter a prince "mit perhaph it would be and," and ha mans finger with that of your expect of the perhaph it would be area, are in the name of the perhaph it would be area, are in the perhaph it would be anything to go.—at least," I defend the perhaph it would be anything to go.—at least," I defend the perhaph it would be anything to go.—at least," I defend the perhaph it would be anything to go.—at least," I defend the perhaph it would be anything that was not absolutely "Will be perhaph it would be anything that was not absolutely "Will be perhaph it would be anything to go.—at least," I defend the perhaph it would be anything that was not absolutely a strong experiment of the perhaps it would not be quite the correct thing, all things considered, for you whether I made up the perhaps it would not be quite the correct thing, all things considered, for you whether I made up the perhaps it would not be quite the correct thing, all things considered, for you whether I made up the perhaps it would not be quite the correct thing, all things considered, for you whether I made up the perhaps it would not be quite the correct thing, all things considered, for you whether I made the perhaps it would not be quite to correct thing, all things considered, for you whether I made the perhaps it would not be quite to correct thing, all things considered, for you whether I made the perhaps it would not be quite to correct thing, all things considered, for you whether I made the perhaps it would not be quite to correct thing, all things considered, for you whether I made the perhaps it would be anything the perhaps it would not be quite to correct thing, all things considered, for you whether I made the perhaps it would not be quite to correct thing, all things considered, for you whether I made the perhaps it would be non-more of harm i

tinction, unless it be that I am a trifle less homely than the other members of the club. But be this as it may Mr. President, I am proud of the position, and you could not have chosen any one who would have accepted it more gladly or labored with a heartier good-will to do the subject justice, than I. Because, sir, I love the sex. (Laughter.) I love all the women, sir, irrespective of age or color. (Laughter.) Human intelligence cannot estimate what we owe to woman sir. She sews an our buttone (laughter.) she among standard securities.

At this time they yield nearly

> No. 54 William Street, FISK & HATCH,

Dr. Goggles, he's a nice out retier, only he will state and chew gum-drops right before us boys, and never say "take some" once.

He vears green specs, and Bill Ferguson, he called him "old four eyes" one day, which the doctor, he heard Bill say it, and he nasied him and dragged him up to the desk. and then he gave us a lecture, and as aid there was once a boy he knew, and he was about Bill's size, who insulted a gray headed old man, and a called him wicked names, and the next day—the very next morning—that boy's mother died of inflammatory rheumatism, and his sister broke out with a humory of the winked at the boys as he came away, and wrote on a piece of paper, and threw it over to me, that he thought the doctor held him by the shirt collar, but he winked at the boys as he came away, and wrote on a piece of paper, and threw it over to me, that he thought the doctor was "a blower," and he daresent hit a boy of his size.

I want some new books very much, about ten of them, and they will cost eight dollars. Don't send the books, for the doctor likes us to buy them here. I don't want any money for taffey or marbles, for I don't are about them; but be sure not to send anything but the money for the books.

I am in good health. I was taken sick last week, and had a sore eye for a few days, but it is now well. We was a playing numbley-peg out on the grass, and bill Ferguson he grabbed my knife. I told him he had better give that knife up or I would tell you, and get you to lick him when you come down, and be asid he could lick you and a dozen like you, and they be a down and the help off, and Bill, he struck mo over the nose three or four times, and said he' "bust me on the snoot" if I did't dry up, for I touldh't he held could have a control to the could have a change and the well and the could have a change and the could

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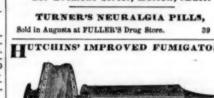
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